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APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

OFFICERS OF PENITENTIARY.

BOARD OF INSPECTORS:
C. H. MANSHIP,
D. N. BARROWS,
C. R. DICKSON.

SUPERINTENDENT,
G. L. DONALD.

CLERK AND AGENT,
H. H. SMYTH.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
S. C. FARRAR.

CHAPLAIN,
WM. L. HUNNICUTT,

ORIGINAL

MISSISSIPPI PENITENTIARY,
CLERK'S OFFICE, October 1, 1866.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, B. G. HUMPHREYS,

Governor of the State of Mississippi:

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit to you my account current, and Reports of the Superintendent, Inspectors, Chaplain, and Physician of the Institution, from December 4, 1865, to September 30, 1866, inclusive.

Most respectfully,

H. H. SMYTH,

Clerk and Agent.

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, MISSISSIPPI PENITENTIARY,
October 1, 1866.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY B. G. HUMPHREYS,
Governor of the State of Mississippi.

SIR—I am instructed by the Board of Inspectors of the Mississippi Penitentiary, to transmit to you the reports of the officers of that institution, from December 4, 1865, to September 30, 1866.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. MANSHIP,
President Board Inspectors.

REPORT.

MISSISSIPPI PENITENTIARY, CLERK'S OFFICE,
JACKSON, October 1, 1866.

TO MESSRS. C. H. MANSHIP, D. N. BARROWS AND C. R. DICKSON,
Board of Inspectors Mississippi Penitentiary:

GENTLEMEN—Herewith I have the pleasure of handing you my Report, as Agent of the Mississippi Penitentiary, for the ten months ending September 30, 1866.

I have embraced in this Report the transactions of the former Clerk and Agent (Mr. J. P. Dansby) from December 4, 1865, to February 13, 1866, and have entered the same on the books, as if transactions of my own.

By reference to Documents A and B, accompanying this, you will perceive—

There has been drawn from the Treasury the sum of.....		$60,144 14
And received from brick yard.....	$971 00	971 00
Making a total of		$61,115 14
Expended on account of Institution...	$47,624 72	
Amount paid into Treasury, to balance.....	13,490 42	61,115 14

Against this amount of forty seven thousand six hundred and twenty-four 72-100 dollars, expended on account of the Penitentiary, during the ten months, there is a credit of $22,132 72 for material now on hand—leaving the sum of $25,492 00 as the actual outlay for support of the Institution during the time specified.

Several other tables which I have made out will show at a glance the amount expended each month, and for what purpose.

I am, gentlemen, yours, respectfully,

H. H. SMYTH,
Clerk and Agent.

[DOCUMENT A.]

STATEMENT showing Receipts and Expenditures on account of

Dr.	
To amount received from Treasury.....	$60,144 14
" " " Brick Yard, ...	971 00
	$61,115 14

Office of Agency Mississippi Penitentiary,
October 1, 1866.

[DOCUMENT A.]—CONTINUED.

Mississippi Penitentiary, from Dec. 4, 1865, to Sept. 30, 1866.

	Cr.
By am't paid on acc't of provisions,	$8,594 06
" " " " " forage and fuel,	4,034 86
" " " " " freight and hauling,	935 80
" " " " " clothing,	4,061 12
" " " " " brick yard,	2,242 62
" " " " " hospital	294 29
" " " " " contingent,	5,395 99
" " " " " conveying prisoners,	2,664 10
" " " " " officers' salary,	3,029 14
" " " " " oil and lights,	271 06
" " " " " building,	3,705 14
" " " " " guards' salary,	8,570 42
" " " " " shoe shop,	666 82
" " " " " Inspector's salary,	552 00
" " " " " discharged convicts,	18 00
" " " " " blacksmith-shop,	16 50
" " " " " corn-mill and engine,	2,577 80
	$47,624 72
" " " into Treasury to balance,	13,490 42
	$61,115 14

H. H. SMYTH, Agent.

[DOCUMENT B.]

DR. *H. H. Smyth, Agent Mississippi Penitentiary, in account with*

1866			
Jan.	To am't rec'd from Treasury		$3,144 14
Feb.	" " "		7,500 00
March	" " "		4,000 00
April	" " "		6,000 00
May	" " "		9,500 00
June	" " "		4,000 00
July	" " "		5,000 00
Aug.	" " "		13,000 00
Sept.	" " "		8,000 00
Sept.	" " brick yard	971 00	971 00
			$61,115 14

OEFICE OF AGENCY MISSISSIPPI PENITENTIARY,
October 1, 1866.

[DOCUMENT B]—CONTINUED.

the State of Mississippi, from Dec. 4, 1865, *to Sept.* 30, 1866. CR.

1866			
Jan.	By am't disbursed this month		$ 3,144 14
Feb.	" " "		6,278 96
March	" " "		2,862 55
April	" " "		4,308 11
May	" " "		8,172 23
June	" " "		3,043 49
July	" " "		4,781 20
Aug.	" " "		12,406 74
Sept.	" " "		2,627 30
			$47,624 72
1866			
Feb.	By amount paid into Treasury	$1,221 04	
March	" " "	1,137 45	
April	" " "	1,691 89	
May	" " "	1,327 77	
June	" " "	956 51	
July	" " "	218 80	
Aug.	" " "	593 26	
Sept.	" " "	6,343 70	13,490 42
			$61,115 14

H. H. SMYTH, Agent.

[DOCUMENT B]—CONTINUED.

PROVISIONS.

1866			
Jan.	Amount expended this month		$644 78
Feb.	" " "		825 38
March	" " "		816 43
April	" " "		1,463 04
May	" " "		2,131 57
June	" " "		584 42
July	" " "		525 95
Aug.	" " "		1,094 98
Sept.	" " "		507 51
			$8,594 06

FORAGE AND FUEL.

1866			
Jan.	Amount expended this month		$60 50
Feb.	" " "		89 62
March	" " "		81 66
April	" " "		154 75
May	" " "		109 38
June	" " "		59 55
July	" " "		968 84
Aug.	" " "		1,403 27
Sept.	" " "		1,107 29
			$4,034 86

[DOCUMENT B]—CONTINUED.

CLOTHING.

1866.					
Jan'ry	Amount	expended	this month		$ 565 50
Feb.	"	"	"		1,258 80
March	"	"	"		338 76
April	"	"	"		86 70
May	"	"	"		181 31
June	"	"	"		171 87
July	"	"	"		327 60
Aug.	"	"	"		1,130 58
					$4,061 12

CONVEYING PRISONERS.

1866					
Jan.	Amount	expended	this month		$167 00
Feb.	"	"	"		1,019 70
March	"	"	"		313 75
April	"	"	"		300 00
May	"	"	"		1 50
June	"	"	"		396 00
July	"	"	"		214 50
Aug.	"	"	"		108 50
Sept.	"	"	"		143 15
					$2,664 10

[DOCUMENT B.]—CONTINUED.

FREIGHT AND HAULING.

1866			
Jan.	Amount expended this month		$61 63
Feb.	" " "		4 00
March	" " "		21 00
April	" " "		133 40
May	" " "		140 90
July	" " "		242 67
Aug.	" " "		225 65
Sept.	" " "		106 55
			$935 80

CONTINGENT.

1866.			
Jan.	Amount expended this month		$1,141 80
Feb.	" " " "		618 83
March	" " " "		911 40
April	" " " "		1,331 77
May	" " " "		643 68
June	" " " "		57 95
July	" " " "		337 38
Aug.	" " " "		277 53
Sept.	" " " "		75 65
			$5,395 99

[DOCUMENT B]—CONTINUED.

HOSPITAL.

1866.						
Feb.	Amount	expended	this	month		$86 29
March	"	"	"	"		35 55
April	"	"	"	"		23 10
May	"	"	"	"		68 85
Aug.	"	"	"	"		61 75
Sept.	"	"	"	"		18 75
						$294 29

OFFICERS' SALARY.

1866.						
Jan.	Amount	expended	this	month		$253 00
Feb.	"	"	"	"		650 34
March	"	"	"	"		125 00
April	"	"	"	"		125 00
May	"	"	"	"		700 00
June	"	"	"	"		158 30
July	"	"	"	"		125 00
Aug.	"	"	"	"		762 50
Sept.	"	"	"	"		125 00
						$3,020 14

[DOCUMENT B]—CONTINUED.

INSPECTORS' SALARY.

1866.				
March	Amount expended this month			$204 00
May	" " " "			132 00
Sept	" " " "			216 10
				$552 00

GUARDS' SALARY.

1866.				
Jan.	Amount expended this month			$ 182 40
Feb.	" " " "			1,726 00
April	" " " "			114 00
May	" " " "			2,907 96
July	" " " "			60 00
Aug.	" " " "			3,530 08
Sept.	" " " "			49 98
				$8,570 42

BUILDING.

1866.			
April	Amount expended this month		$ 279 85
May	" " " "		136 10
June	" " " "		756 81
July	" " " "		1,686 96
Aug.	" " " "		800 10
Sept.	" " " "		45 32
			$3,705 14

OIL AND LIGHTS.

1866			
Jan.	Amount expended this month		$67 53
April	" " "		67 50
May	" " "		15 00
June	" " "		11 20
July	" " "		23 00
Aug.	" " "		41 35
Sept.	" " "		45 48
			$271 06

DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

1866			
March	Amount expended this month		$15 00
Sept.	" " "		3 00
			$18 00

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

1866 Aug.	Amount expended this month		$16 50

SHOE SHOP.

1866 July	Amount expended this month		$162 80
Aug.	" " "		322 40
Sept.	" " "		181 62
			$666 82

CORN MILL AND ENGINE.

1866 Aug.	Amount expended for same..		$2,577 80

BRICK-YARD.

1866 April	Amount expended this month		$229 00
May	" " " "		1,003 98
June	" " " "		847 39
July	" " " "		106 50
Aug.	" " " "		53 75
Sept.	" " " "		2 00
			$2,242 62
	Cr.		
Sept.	By amount received this month	$971 00	

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

B. G. HUMPHREYS,
Governor State of Mississippi—

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of the law, we herewith submit to you a report of the operations of the Mississippi Penitentiary for the past ten months.

It will be seen from the report of the Superintendent that the number of convicts received into the Penitentiary since it has been in operation is one hundred and sixty. There have been some escapes in consequence of the necessity of working the convicts outside of the wall. This was to have been expected, as these men think of little else than how to get out. Twenty-eight of the number received have been United States soldiers, and are very troublesome. Six men have escaped who were worked outside the walls; one from within. None have as yet been recovered.

There are one hundred cells completed and in use; three of them are used as places of punishment. Twenty-one other cells can be very easily prepared for the use of convicts. The number of convicts now in the prison is one hundred and thirty-one. These are occupying ninety-seven cells, which renders it necessary to put two men in thirty-four cells each. This is very objectionable, and, if possible, should be remedied immediately.

The roof of the main prison building remains still uncovered, which makes the prison, in wet or cold weather, very uncomfortable and disagreeable, and should be finished before winter. The want of proper hospital buildings is seriously felt.

The many suggestions of the Superintendent all meet our approval.

It will be seen that the inventory of property in stock, provisions, furniture, clothing, improvements on the building, &c., connected with the institution, amount to $22,132 72. The mouant drawn from the treasury has been quite large; but with the strictest economy less would not have kept the institution in operation. Much of the early part of the year the convicts, or most of them, were unemployed. The convicts had to be sent for, to all parts of the State, at very heavy expense. They had to be fed and clothed. All articles of subsistence, and indeed everything that had to be purchased, the highest prices were demanded and paid.

For the financial condition of the affairs of the Penitentiary you are respectfully referred to the report of Mr. H. H. Smyth, Clerk and Agent, together with tables, showing the amount drawn from the treasury, and the disbursement of the same. It will be seen that $47,624 72 have been expended on account of Penitentiary during the ten months of its operation; and a credit of $22,132 72 for material now on hand, which includes the outlay of money for improvements, &c., on the property of the institution; leaving a balance of $25,492 as the amount expended for the support of the institution for the time it has been in operation. Mr. Smyth also has tables showing the amount expended each month, and on what account.

The Chaplain's report shows some improvement in the morals of the inmates, and suggests that a small library would be useful and beneficial; but the small number who are capable of reading (being mostly negroes, and of course uneducated), we think contributions of books will probably serve the purposes suggested.

The Physician's report shows that the health of the inmates has been very good. (Two deaths only, and they chronic cases, have occurred.) But he is of opinion that the temporary hospital built for the accommodation of the sick will be wholly unfit, during the winter months, for the purpose. He also suggests that suitable hospital quarters be provided for the female convicts when sick, and thinks the salary now paid not enough for services rendered. We are fully satisfied that the salary of the Physician and Surgeon should be increased, the pay of that officer not being equal, in our opinion, to the services rendered.

Our drafts on the Treasury have necessarily been very heavy, as before remarked; but the outlay in paying officers' and guards' salaries, whilst the prices of subsistence, bedding, clothing, and, indeed, everything, has ranged at one hundred to one hundred and fifty per cent. higher than in former years. The comparative unproductiveness of the labor of the convicts, the fact that everything had to be bought new at these exhorbitant prices, affords us, we hope, proof that the management of the institution has been conducted with all economy possible.

The brick-yard, from which we anticipated quite a revenue, has, from the lateness of the season at which we got fairly under way, and the very unusually rainy weather, frustrated the hope that it would almost make us a self-supporting institution. We indulge the hope, however, (that, everything being now ready,) to do a good business with our brick-yard next summer. The season has, however, passed, in which we will be able to employ the labor of the prisoners, to any profitable extent, in the brick-yard. And during the winter months,

with the prison uncovered, exposed, damp and cold, without exercise, the most of them will have to be kept in their cells unemployed, and simply being fed and clothed, with all chances of contracting disease, from the exposed condition of the building, some provision should, if possible, be made for their useful employment. We are at a loss whether to offer suggestions on the subject in the present embarrassed condition of the finances of the State, and, indeed, scarcely know whether we could suggest anything that could be adopted, but, as a matter of humanity, feel the necessity of protecting them from idleness and disease.

We cannot close this report without again referring to the unfinished condition of the prison and buildings connected, and the importance of having the main prison building, hospital and guards' rooms completed before winter. With the guards and prisoners exposed, and the sick badly protected for want of suitable hospital quarters, much sickness must follow; and we regard it of the first importance that the Legislature make a speedy appropriation for that purpose.

We take pleasure in awarding to Col. Donald the highest praise for his uniform good deportment to all connected with the prison. Whilst strict in his discipline, he has been kind, humane and forbearing in his trying situation; and it is but justice to him to say that his management of the affairs of the institution are without objection, and deserving of all praise and commendation.

C. H. MANSHIP,
C. R. DICKSON, } Inspectors.
D. N. BARROWS,

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

JACKSON, MISS., September 30, 1866.

TO MESSRS. MANSHIP, DICKSON AND BARROWS,
Inspectors Mississippi Penitentiary:

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the law prescribing my duties, I herewith furnish you with my report as Physician to the Mississippi Penitentiary, from the 13th of February last until this date.

When I entered upon the discharge of the duties assigned, there was great alarm in Jackson in relation to small-pox. I, therefore, vaccinated every convict who had not received vaccination. I also vaccinated a number who had been vaccinated many years previously.

The convicts have enjoyed good health. We have had but two deaths since February—one from typhoid fever and one from chronic diarrhœa. The typhoid fever case was one, also, of old-standing heart disease. We have now on hand a case of granulated sore eyes, of a very grave character. The man has spent most of his time in the hospital, and bids fair to remain there for some time to come.

Recently, a number of cases of diarrhœa have occurred, but rest, dieting, and a little medicine have relieved them. There is no case of a dangerous character, at this time, in the prison.

The autumn is rapidly passing away; the winter will soon be upon us, and I must respectfully remind you of the importance of having the old hospital fitted up for the reception of patients. Our present hospital (which was hurriedly constructed for temporary purposes) is totally unfit for the accommodation of the sick, in the winter months.

It will also be necessary to have an apartment for females, who, when *seriously sick*, cannot be properly attended in the cells. It would be highly improper and indelicate to assign them quarters in the male hospital.

You are aware of the fact that the salary of the Physician is fixed by law at seven hundred dollars per annum. With this I am content to render *such services* as the framers of the law

contemplated, and such as my predecessors have rendered; but should the Penitentiary continue to be the receptacle for convicted females (already we have seven), other and delicate duties will devolve upon the Physician; and for these unusual and additional services it would seem to be just and proper that I should receive adequate compensation.

Every effort has been made to keep the hospital neat and comfortable; and under the management of the present watchful, efficient and energetic Superintendent, no accumulation of filth has been permitted in or around the prison.

My intercourse with the officers of the Penitentiary has been uniformly friendly; and to you, gentlemen, I must make my acknowledgments for your kindness and confidence.

Respectfully submitted,

S. C. FARRAR,
Physician and Surgeon.

REPORT OF CHAPLAIN.

JACKSON, MISS., September 21. 1866.

To the Hon. Board of Inspectors of the Mississippi Penitentiary:

GENTLEMEN:—Owing to the dilapidated condition of the Prison, it was impracticable for me to enter upon the public duties of the Chaplain for a short time after my election to that position. As soon, however, as the repairs had proceeded so far as to admit of holding divine service for the prisoners, I began the work; and, with two exceptions, on account of ill health, have preached in the prison regularly every Sunday, when the weather would permit. (You are doubtless aware that the only available place of worship about the institution is to this time without any covering overhead.)

I have found the officers of the prison uniformly courteous, and ready to make every arrangement in their power to facilitate the performance of the duties of my position. The prisoners, so far as I have been able to judge, have manifested much interest in the worship of God, and have exhibited as quiet and respectful attention to every part of the religious exercises designed for their benefit as any audience I ever addressed. Nor have my labors been entirely void of apparent fruits. When invited to make a public confession of their sins, quite a number of the prisoners did not hesitate, on several occasions, to comply with a proposition involving such confession.

Several, in letters to their friends, have expressed their high appreciation of the preached gospel; while others, lamenting the unfortunate circumstances by which they had been unintentionally involved in crime, seemed to express a sincere desire to lead Christian lives hereafter.

Bibles have been purchased and distributed to those who can read. Yet all has not been done which I think might be done for the moral and religious instruction of these unfortunate persons. In so far as punishment is designed for the reformation of offenders, it seems to me that a small library of suitable books would subserve, in an eminent degree, the objects of this institution. With your consent, I desire to collect, by donations from the relatives of the prisoners, and from the friends of humanity generally, a small number of books of a moral and religious character, to be circulated in rotation among those capable of reading. Such books, I am satisfied, would be read with eagerness, and, I doubt not, with

highly beneficial results in the moral amelioration of the condition of the inmates.

Hoping that the God of all mercy and grace may have sanctified my humble efforts to the spiritual reformation and edification of at least some souls, I am,

Yours, respectfulfy,

WM. L. HUNNICUTT.

Report of the Superintendent

OF THE

MISSISSIPPI PENITENTIARY,

OCTOBER FIRST, 1866.

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REPORT.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT MISSISSIPPI PENITENTIARY,
JACKSON, MISS., October 1, 1866.

To C. H. MANSHIP, C. R. DICKSON, AND D. N. BARROWS,
Inspectors Mississippi Penitentiary:

GENTLEMEN:—It becomes my duty to-day to render you a "report of the number of convicts confined in the prison, the various branches of business in which they are employed, the counties in which and the crimes for which they were convicted, &c.; also, to hand you an inventory of the property on hand in the Penitentiary."

I have been very careful in the preparation of the tables, which I herewith hand you, and to which I refer you for all information touching the inmates of this institution.

For information as to the amount of property on hand in the Penitentiary, I refer you to Table Fifteenth.

When I took possession of the prison, on the 12th of June, I found that my predecessor had, "by and with your advice and consent," been making preparations to employ all the prison labor not needed by Captain Herod (State Architect) in the repairing and reconstructing of the Penitentiary buildings, at making and burning brick for sale.

For this purpose he had inclosed that portion of the Penitentiary ground lying west of Congress street. The lot had been inclosed and the mills erected, but not a stick of wood had been provided for burning brick, nor any contract made for wood. It being late in the season, and farmers (those who had wood) having their teams and labor employed on their farms, I anticipated much difficulty in procuring wood.

Since July, however, I have succeeded in getting all the wood we need, and more, unless the fall should continue late and dry.

We have burned two kilns of brick, which I have delivered to the Agent, for sale at $10 and $12 per thousand. The third will soon be ready for burning. Should the fall continue late and dry, we will be enabled to make more brick than will be

required to continue the work on the Penitentiary buildings during the winter, if the work on those buildings should be resumed.

It was hoped that the earnings from prison labor employed at brick-making would go very far toward paying the current expenses of the institution. But in this we have been disappointed, owing to the lateness of the season when we commenced, the difficulty in procuring wood, and the heavy and constant rains since the 20th of August to the present time.

The expenses of the institution have necessarily been heavy. The prisoners had to be clothed, fed, and guarded. Provisions and clothing have cost enormously high, as you are aware. The number of convicts constantly increasing, and having, in many instances, to work them entirely outside of any inclosure whatever, it became necessary to increase the guard above the number allowed by law, which I did with your consent, having gotten the opinion of the Attorney General that it might be done. We have now twenty-one guards. This number should be reduced when the season for brick-making shall have passed.

About the 1st of August much apprehension was felt that our supply of water would soon be exhausted, in consequence of the excessive droughth at that time. Only one cistern in the prison-yard contained any water at all, and the water in the pond that supplied the brick-yard was sinking rapidly. In order to prevent this great inconvenience, it was thought that the best thing that could be done would be to purchase an engine of sufficient power to pump water from the artesian well, and run a corn-mill at the same time. I purchased the engine and mill of Messrs. Thos, B. Bodley & Co., New Orleans, La. The mill is now being run for the benefit of the Penitentiary and the public. The heavy rains having filled the cisterns and pond with water, rendered it unnecessary to pump water from the artesian well at present.

I have endeavored to curtail the expenses of the institution in every way possible. Immediately upon taking charge of the prison I caused a shoe-shop to be started, and have been supplying the convicts with shoes at a much less cost than had been previously paid for them. I also had offices built, by convict labor, for the Agent and myself, at a much less expense to the State than to have rented for the year.

The expenses of the institution can be reduced by raising hogs to help supply the prison with meat. It has been the practice of former superintendents, I have been informed, to buy meat for the Penitentiary, and raise hogs for their own use on the garbage and swillings from the kitchen, which amounts to a great deal. This I can but regard as a piece of pecula-

tion, and a violation of the 24th article, 65th chapter Revised Code.

You will perceive, by reference to Table Second, that one hundred and sixty convicts have been received at this prison during the year. This does not include one patient at the Lunatic Asylum, sent there in 1863, for whom we have been paying board at $50 per month during the year. Of the one hundred and sixty convicts received during the year, twenty-eight have been United States soldiers, sentenced by general court-martial.

As most of the work that the male prisoners could be employed at—except those by Captain Herod—has been beyond the walls of the prison, the chances for prisoners to escape have been very inviting. Of those who have been worked outside the walls, six have yielded to the temptation to escape. Only one has escaped of those worked inside. None have been recovered. Several other attempts at escape have been made, but their designs have been detected and their escape prevented.

We have one hundred cells completed, three of which are being used as dry-houses. There are twenty-one other cells that can be very easily fitted up for the reception of convicts. There being one hundred and thirty-one convicts at present in the prison, occupying ninety-seven cells, you will perceive that, in thirty-four cells, they are duplicated. You are aware of the objections to putting two men in one cell.

A portion of the cell-building being still uncovered, I would urge upon you the importance of having the covering completed before winter comes on. I wish to call your attention to a great inconvenience, to which, I presume, the Physician has alluded in his Report; that is, the entire want of hospital accommodation for female convicts. The importance of removing them from their cells when sick, is apparent to every one.

Arrangements have been made for clothing for the winter.

For information as to the financial condition of the institution, I refer you to the report of Mr. Smyth, who is Clerk and Agent.

The accompanying report of the Chaplain will indicate the moral condition and improvement of the inmates of the prison.

The health of the convicts has been remarkably good during the entire year, for which we are much indebted to the attention and able manner in which Dr. Farrar has managed his department. To his report I would refer you for further information on this subject.

As to the manner in which I have managed the institution as to its government and discipline, I leave for your own observation and judgment to determine.

Allow me, gentlemen, to return you my thanks for the kindnesses shown me, and for the manner in which you have supported me in the management of the institution.

I am, gentlemen, with much respect, yours, truly,

GEO. L. DONALD
Superintendent Mississippi Penitentiary.

[TABLE FIRST.]

SHOWING the number of convicts in the Mississippi State

NUMBER.	NAMES.	AGE.	HEIGHT.		DESCRIPTION AND PECULIAR MARKS.
1	Boney Haley,	17	5f.	6½	Copper color, two fingers on left hand deformed.
2	Henry Johnson,	18	5	3	Black.
3	Isaac Brown,	25	5	8½	"
4	James Henderson,	20	5	8	"
5	Charles Wheeler,	19	5	2½	"
6	Crayton Thomas,	39	5	6	"
7	David Young,	23	6		Dark hair, grey eyes.
8	Benj. Adams,	23	5	8	Black.
9	Woody Boley,	20	5	5	"
10	Marshall Gibson,	19	5	9½	Yellow.
11	Sophia Maney,	16	4	10	Black.
12	Charles Mitchell,	31	5	6	"
13	Minerva Hollingshead,	26	5	2	"
14	Reuben Leonard,	22	6	1	Fair complexion, light hair, blue eyes.
15	Leroy Griffin,	23	6	1	" "
16	William Walker,	20	5	6½	Yellow.
17	Harris Willis,	24	5	9½	Black.
18	William Stiles,	20	5	6	"
19	James Tillford,	38	6		Copper color.
20	Stephen Hogg,	17	5	8½	Fair complexion, blue eyes, black hair.
21	Wash Paine,	30	5	3½	Black.
22	Conner Stigler,	60	5	3½	"
23	James Coleman,	40	5	7	Black, scar on left arm.
24	Jack Hardaway,	25	5	6¼	"
25	William Calvin,	26	5	6	"
26	Elijah Blount,	20	5	8	"
27	Wyatt Scroggins,	45	5	6	"
28	John Wood,	21	5	5½	Fair complexion, black hair and black eyes.
29	Martin Deer,	21	5	8½	Fair complexion, blue eyes and light hair.
30	Jonas Baker,	23	5	6	Copper color.
31	Adam,	22	5	5½	Black.

[TABLE FIRST]—CONTINUED.

Penitentiary, September 30, 1866.

OCCUPATION.	CRIMES.	SENTENCE, DATE OF.
Laborer,	Grand larceny,	Sept. 6, 1866.
Field hand,	Larceny,	Dec. 28, 1865.
Field hand,	Larceny,	Dec. 28, 1865.
Laborer,	Shooting to kill,	Feb. 19, 1866.
Cook,	Larceny,	Dec. 28, 1865.
Laborer,	Larceny,	Dec. 29, 1865.
Farmer,	Larceny,	March 8, 1866.
Laborer,	Horse-stealing,	May 15, 1866.
Laborer,	Larceny,	Dec. 2, 1865.
Laborer,	Larceny,	Dec. 2, 1865.
House servant,	Larceny,	Dec. 2, 1865.
Wagoner,	Larceny,	Dec. 2, 1865.
House servant,	Arson,	Dec. 14, 1865.
Farmer,	Grand Larceny,	Dec. 2, 1865.
Farmer,	Grand Larceny,	Dec. 6, 1865.
House servant,	Assault to kill,	Dec. 2, 1865.
Cook,	Grand larceny,	July 1, 1866.
Laborer,	Larceny,	April 27, 1866.
Laborer,	Larceny,	July 7, 1866.
Laborer,	Grand larceny,	Sept. 6, 1866.
Laborer,	Larceny,	Dec. 6, 1865.
Laborer,	Burglary,	Dec. 6, 1865.
Blacksmith,	Larceny,	May 14, 1866.
Laborer,	Larceny,	Aug. 29, 1866.
Laborer,	Larceny,	Nov. 18, 1865.
Laborer,	Larceny,	Nov. 18, 1865.
Laborer,	Burglary and larceny,	Sept. 1, 1866.
Laborer,	Larceny,	Dec. 19, 1865.
Laborer,	Grand larceny,	Sept. 5, 1866.
House servant,	Larceny,	Dec. 19, 1865.
Laborer,	Larceny,	Dec. 19, 1865.

[TABLE FIRST]--CONTINUED.

SHOWING the number of convicts in the Mississippi State

CONDEMNED, AT WHAT COURT.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
Rankin,	Sept. 12, 1866	Sept. 6, 1870	Mississippi.
Warren,	Feb. 8, 1866	Dec. 28, 1870	"
Warren,	Feb. 8, 1866	Dec. 28, 1870	South Carolina.
De Soto,	March 7, 1866	Feb. 19, 1867	Virginia.
Warren,	Feb. 8, 1866	Dec. 28, 1867	Missouri.
Warren,	Feb. 8, 1866	Dec. 29, 1870	Mississippi.
Rankin,	March 12, 1866	March 8, 1871	"
Hinds,	May 15, 1866	May 15, 1868	"
Warren,	Feb. 8, 1866	Dec. 2, 1867	"
Warren,	Feb. 8, 1866	Dec. 2, 1868	"
Warren,	Feb. 8, 1866	Dec. 2, 1867	"
Warren,	Feb. 8, 1866	Dec. 2, 1867	Georgia.
Lowndes,	Feb. 20, 1866	Dec. 14, 1866	Virginia.
Noxubee,	Feb. 20, 1866	Dec. 2, 1866	Alabama.
Noxubee,	Feb. 20, 1866	Dec. 6, 1866	South Carolina.
Noxubee,	Feb. 20, 1866	Dec. 2, 1867	Alabama.
Yazoo,	July 4, 1866	Jan. 1, 1867	Tennessee.
Lowndes,	Aug. 14, 1866	April 27, 1867	Mississippi.
Warren,	July 16, 1866	July 7, 1871	Georgia.
Rankin,	Sept. 12, 1866	Sept. 6, 1870	Alabama.
Sunflower,	Feb. 23, 1866	Dec. 6, 1867	Tennessee.
Sunflower,	Feb. 23, 1866	Dec. 6, 1880	Georgia.
Hinds,	May 26, 1866	May 14, 1870	Tennessee.
Warren,	Sept. 14, 1866	Aug. 29, 1871	"
Lawrence,	Feb. 28, 1866	Nov. 18, 1868	Louisiana.
Lawrence,	Feb. 28, 1866	Nov. 18, 1866	Mississippi.
Warren,	Sept. 14, 1866	Sept. 1. 1873	Kentucky.
Wilkinson,	March 1, 1866	Dec. 19, 1868	New York.
Rankin,	Sept. 12, 1866	Sept. 5, 1867	Mississippi.
Wilkinson,	March 1, 1866	Dec. 19, 1869	"
Wilkinson,	March 1, 1866	Dec. 19, 1869	"

[TABLE FIRST]—Continued.

Penitentiary, September 30, 1866.

NUMBER.	NAMES.	AGE.	HEIGHT.	DESCRIPTION AND PECULIAR MARKS.
62	Charles Powers,	25	5f. 10	Black.
63	Isham,	22	5 6	"
64	Allen Burns,	19	5 8½	Fair complexion, light hair, blue eyes.
65	Allen Harper,	17	5 5	Black.
66	Ross Moore,	22	5 1½	"
67	Lewis Moore,	19	5 3½	"
68	George Allen,	22	5 7½	"
69	Berry Sims,	30	5 10	Fair complexion, light hair, blue eyes.
70	Bill Dillshaw,	22	5 10	Yellow complexion.
71	Berry Thompson,	20	5 10	Black.
72	Bill Johnson,	18	5 10	Copper color.
73	Aaron McCoy,	18	5 8	"
74	Asa Gillis,	40	6	Black.
75	Dock Rawlings,	33	5 10	Yellow complexion.
76	Henry Cross,	19	5 11	Black.
77	John Lloyd,	28	5 10	Copper color.
78	Nimrod Thompson,	33	5 10	Yellow complexion.
79	Henry Cato,	25	5 7	Copper color.
80	James D. Gillis,	36	6	Dark copper color.
81	George Davis,	25	5 8	Fair complexion, dark hair and grey eyes.
82	William Stephenson,	25	5 8	Fair complexion, light hair and blue eyes.
83	William Hudspeth,	40	5 8	Fair complexion, light hair, grey eyes.
84	Toney O'Reiliy,	21	5 6	Black.
85	Claiborne,	35	5 6	"
86	Corban Hunter,	34	5 5	"
87	Mariah Ann,	18	5	"
88	Frank Nunn,	19	5 7¼	"
89	Alex. Riley,	26	5 6	Light yellow, freckled face, black hair, hazel eyes, little finger on left hand off.

[TABLE FIRST]—CONTINUED.

SHOWING the number of convicts in the Mississippi State

OCCUPATION.	CRIMES,	SENTENCE, DATE OF.
Laborer,	Larceny,	March 15, 1866.
Laborer,	Larceny,	Aug. 21, 1866.
Farmer,	Larceny,	Nov. 15, 1865.
Laborer,	Larceny,	Nov. 25, 1865.
Laborer,	Assault to kill,	Nov. 25, 1865.
Laborer,	Assault to kill,	Nov. 25, 1865.
Laborer,	Larceny,	Nov. 25, 1865.
Farmer,	Robbery and arson,	March 27, 1866.
Laborer,	Obstructing railroad,	March 8, 1866.
Laborer,	Assault to kill,	April 4, 1866.
Laborer,	Grand larceny,	April 4, 1866.
Laborer,	Larceny,	March 30, 1866.
Laborer,	Larceny,	March 31, 1866.
Laborer,	Larceny,	March 31, 1866.
Laborer,	Larceny,	March 31, 1866.
Laborer,	Larceny,	March 31, 1866.
Laborer,	Larceny,	March 31, 1866.
Laborer,	Larceny,	March 31, 1866.
Laborer,	Larceny,	March 31, 1866.
Laborer,	Larceny,	April 9, 1866.
Laborer,	Larceny,	April 9, 1866,
Farmer,	Larceny,	April 14, 1866.
Laborer,	Larceny,	April 10, 1866.
Laborer,	Larceny,	May 1, 1866.
Laborer,	Larceny.	April 14, 1866.
Laborer,	Larceny,	March 2, 1866.
Laborer,	Larceny,	April 13, 1866.
Laborer.	Larceny,	Sept. 3, 1866.

[TABLE FIRST]—CONTINUED.

Penitentiary, September 30, 1866.

CONDEMNED, AT WHAT COURT.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
~~Claiborne,~~	~~March 28, 1866~~	~~March 15, 1868~~	~~Mississippi.~~
Leake,	Sept. 16, 1866	Aug. 21, 1867	"
Holmes,	March 30, 1866	Nov. 15, 1866	Alabama.
Tallahatchie,	March 30, 2856	Nov. 25, 1867	"
Tallahatchie,	March 30, 1866	Nov. 25, 1870	Missouri.
Tallahatchie,	March 30, 1866	Nov. 25, 1870	"
Tallahatchie,	March 30, 1866	Nov. 25, 1877	Mississippi.
Perry,	March 31, 1866	March 27, 1872	Tennessee.
Ittawamba,	April 6, 1866	April 8, 1874	
Tunica,	April 10, 1866	April 4, 1871	
Tunica,	April 10, 1866	April 4, 1871	
Jefferson,	April 14, 1866	March 30, 1867	Mississippi.
Jefferson,	April 14, 1866	March 31, 1867	Georgia.
Jefferson,	April 14, 1866	March 31, 1867	"
Jefferson,	April 14, 1866	March 31, 1867	Mississippi.
Jefferson,	April 14, 1866	March 31, 1867	Louisiana.
Jefferson,	April 14, 1866	March 31, 1867	"
Jefferson,	April 14, 1866	March 31, 1867	Kentucky.
Jefferson,	April 14, 1866	March 31, 1867	"
Jackson,	April 14, 1866	April 9, 1867	Mississippi.
Jackson,	April 14, 1866	April 9, 1867	Ohio.
Madison,	April 19, 1866	April 14, 1867	Tennessee.
Madison,	April 19, 1866	April 10, 1868	Mississippi.
Madison,	April 19, 1866	May 1, 1868	South Carolina.
Noxubee,	April 23, 1866	April 14, 1867	Alabama.
Warren,	March 19, 1866	March 2, 1867	Mississippi.
Noxubee,	April 23, 1866	April 13, 1868	"
Rankin,	Sept. 12, 1866	Sept. 3, 1870	"

[TABLE FIRST]—CONTINUED.

SHOWING the number of convicts in the Mississippi State

NUMBER.	NAMES.	AGE.	HEIGHT.		DESCRIPTION AND PECULIAR MARKS.
32	George,	18	5f.	4	Black.
33	Wilkins,	21	5	8½	Copper color.
34	Richard,	50	5	6	Black.
35	Frank,	35	5	5½	"
36	Edmund,	21	5	6½	Copper color.
37	Nick,	34	5	½	Black.
38	Jack Luckett,	33	5	6½	"
39	Anderson Rutland,	28	5	8	Light hair, blue eyes.
40	Gibbs Edwards,	25	5	11	Black.
41	Samuel Bennett,	52	5	8	"
42	George Powell,	26	5	6	"
43	Wm. Westmoreland,	23	5	2	"
44	Alex. Patterson,	55	5	8	Copper color.
45	R. L. Dodge,	26	5	10½	Fair complexion, dark hair, blue eyes.
46	William Carroll,	28	6		Fair complexion, sandy hair, hazel eyes.
47	William Weir,	17	5	1	Black.
48	John Young,	44	5	10	"
49	Phillip Carroll,	26	5	4	Fair complexion, dark hair, blue eyes.
50	George Taylor,	21	5	5	Black.
51	William Pepper,	22	5	3	"
52	Jerry Johnson,	40	5	6	"
53	Thomas Milligan,	19	6		Yellow, scar on left hip.
54	William Wells,	18	5	8	Black.
55	Joshua Horne,	23	6	1	Fair complexion, dark hair, grey eyes.
56	Clem Fleming,	21	6		Copper color.
57	A. J. Brisco,	34	5	10	Fair complexion, light hair, blue eyes.
58	Thomas Anderson,	27	5	7½	Florid complexion, light hair, blue eyes.
59	Jack Triplett,	20	5	8	Black.
60	Frank Williams,	21	5	11	"
61	Henry Smith,	18	5	5	F'r com, light hair, blue eyes

[TABLE FIRST]—CONTINUED.

Penitentiary, September 30, 1866.

OCCUPATION.	CRIMES.	SENTENCE, DATE OF.
Laborer,	Larceny,	Dec. 19, 1865.
Laborer,	Larceny,	Dec. 19, 1865.
Laborer,	Larceny,	Dec. 19, 1865.
Laborer,	Larceny,	Dec. 19, 1865.
Laborer,	Larceny,	Dec. 19, 1865.
Laborer,	Larceny,	Dec. 19, 1865.
Laborer,	Larceny,	April 10, 1866,
Farmer,	Grand larceny,	Dec. 9, 1865.
Wagon-maker,	Grand larceny,	Nov. 20, 1865.
Laborer,	Larceny,	Nov. 20, 1865.
Laborer,	Assault to kill and larceny,	Sept. 1, 1866.
Cook,	Larceny,	March 2, 1866.
Laborer,	Larceny,	Feb. 21, 1866.
Clerk,	Embezzlement,	March 2, 1866.
Boatman,	Robbery,	March 2, 1866.
Laborer,	Larceny,	March 2, 1866.
Laborer,	Larceny,	March 5, 1866.
Laborer,	Shooting to kill,	March 2, 1866.
Laborer,	Larceny,	March 5, 1866.
Laborer,	Grand Larceny,	June 1, 1866.
Shoemaker,	Grand Larceny,	April 24, 1866.
Laborer,	Larceny,	May 17, 1866
Laborer,	Assault to kill,	March 10, 1866.
Farmer,	Larceny,	March 8, 1866.
Laborer,	Larceny,	Aug. 28, 1866.
Farmer,	Grand Larceny,	March 9, 1866.
Sailor,	Larceny,	Decemb. 2, 1865.
Laborer,	Grand Larceny,	March 9, 1866.
Laborer,	Larceny,	March 8, 1866.
Carpenter,	Larceny,	Aug. 6, 1856.

[TABLE FIRST]—CONTINUED.

SHOWING the number of convicts in the Mississippi State

CONDEMNED AT WHAT COURT.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
Wilkinson,	March 1, 1866	Dec. 19, 1866	Mississippi.
Wilkinson,	March 1, 1866	Dec. 19, 1866	"
Wilkinson,	March 1, 1866	Dec. 19, 1866	"
Wilkinson,	March 1, 1866	Dec. 19, 1866	"
Wilkinson,	March 1, 1866	Dec. 19, 1866	"
Wilkinson,	March 1, 1866	Dec. 19, 1866	"
Madison,	April 19, 1866	April 10, 1868	"
Covington,	March 22, 1866	Dec. 9, 1870	"
Winston,	March 2, 1866	Nov. 20, 1867	Alabama.
Monroe,	Aug. 14, 1866	Nov. 29, 1867	Georgia.
Warren,	Sept. 14, 1866	Sept. 1, 1876	Missouri.
Warren,	March 7, 1866	March 2, 1869	South Carolina.
Warren,	March 19, 1866	Feb. 21, 1868	Virginia.
Warren,	March 19, 1866	March 2, 1868	Maine.
Warren,	March 19, 1866	March 2, 1871	Ohio.
Warren,	March 19, 1866	March 2, 1868	Mississippi.
Tunica,	March 10, 1866	March 5, 1868	Georgia.
Warren,	March 19, 1866	March 2, 1868	Ireland.
Tunica,	March 10, 1866	March 5, 1867	Louisiana.
Holmes,	June 4, 1866	Dec. 1, 1866	Mississippi.
Carroll,	June 4, 1866	April 24, 1871	Georgia.
Hinds,	May 26, 1866	May 17, 1872	Mississippi.
Clarke,	March 12, 1866	March 10, 1868	"
Rankin,	March 12, 1866	March 8, 1871	Alabama.
Warren,	Sept. 14, 1866	Aug. 28, 1867	Georgia.
Attalla,	March 22, 1866	March 9, 1869	South Carolina.
Warren,	Feb. 8, 1866	Dec. 2, 1868	Ireland.
Attala,	March 22, 1866	March 9, 1867	Tennessee.
Kemper,	March 25, 1866	March 8, 1867	Alabama.
Issaquena,	Sept. 14, 1866	Feb. 6, 1867	Missouri.

[TABLE FIRST]—CONTINUED.

Penitentiary, September 30, 1866.

NUMBER.	NAMES.	AGE.	HEIGHT.		DESCRIPTION AND PECULIAR MARKS.
90	John Ryan,	19	6f.	5	Fair complexion, dark hair and blue eyes.
91	Benj. F. Stall,	20	5	3¾	Florid complexion, sandy hair and blue eyes.
92	Henry C. Beck,	19	5	7½	Fair complexion, light hair and blue eyes.
93	William P. Mullen,	24	5	6½	Fair complexion, light hair and blue eyes.
94	Daniel Sullivan,	18	5	8	Fair complexion, freckled blue eyes, red hair.
95	Charles R. Harris,	28	5	9	Fair complexion, black eyes and hair.
96	Mollie Williams,	30	5		Black.
97	Rafe Shedd,	22	5	6½	Black, scar on left wrist.
98	George Norwood,	26	5	9	Black, scar on right elbow and right hip.
99	Reuben Brown,	21	5	6½	Black, scar on left wrist.
100	Lewis Ward,	17	5	8½	Black, third finger on right hand off.
101	David Young,	22	5	7½	Black, scar on forehead.
102	Eliza Tabor,	23	5	2½	Copper color.
103	William Johnson,	24	5	4	Florid complexion, dark hair and blue eyes.
104	John Parvin,	21	5	4	Fair complexion, dark hair and blue eyes.
105	William Raddish,	30	5	7	Black.
106	John Murphy,	24	5	10	Fair complexion, dark hair and grey eyes.
107	Robert Easton,	21	5	4	Black.
108	James Lee,	55	5	7	Black, scar over right eye.
109	George Weathersby,	20	5	8	Black.
110	James Hooker,	40	5	8	Copper color.
111	Simeon Rightmyer,	19	5	3	Fair complexion, dark hair and blue eyes.
112	David Jones,	24	5	8	Fair complexion, dark hair and blue eyes.

[TABLE FIRST]—CONTINUED.

SHOWING the number of convicts in the Mississippi State

OCCUPATION.	CRIMES.	SENTENCE, DATE OF.
Soldier,	Desertion,	April 13, 1866.
Soldier,	Desertion,	April 13, 1866.
Soldier,	Desertion,	April 13, 1866.
Soldier,	Desertion,	April 13, 1866.
Soldier,	Desertion,	April 14, 1866.
Soldier,	Bad conduct,	June 9, 1866.
Laborer,	Burglary and larceny,	May 17, 1866.
Laborer,	Larceny,	April 24, 1866.
Laborer,	Grand larceny,	Sept. 6, 1866.
Laborer,	Poisoning,	May 12, 1866.
Laborer,	Unnatural intercourse,	Sept. 6, 1866.
Laborer,	Larceny,	May 12, 1866.
Laborer,	Poisoning,	May 12, 1866.
Laborer,	Larceny,	May 12, 1866.
Laborer,	Larceny,	May 12, 1866.
Laborer,	Larceny,	May 12, 1866.
Laborer,	Larceny,	June 1, 1866.
Laborer,	Larceny,	May 30, 1866.
Laborer,	Larceny,	May 30, 1866.
Laborer,	Larceny,	May 25, 1866.
Laborer,	Larceny,	May 25, 1866.
Soldier,	Desertion,	June 9, 1866.
Soldier,	Desertion,	June 9, 1866.

[TABLE FIRST]—CONTINUED.

Penitentiary, September 30, 1866.

CONDEMNED, AT WHAT COURT.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE.	PEACE OF BIRTH.
Military,	April 26, 1866	April 13, 1867	Ohio.
Military,	April 26, 1866	April 13. 1867	Tennessee.
Military,	April 26, 1866	April 13, 1867	"
Military,	April 26, 1866	April 13, 1867	Ohio.
Military,	April 26, 1866	April 14, 1867	Vermont.
Military,	April 13, 1866	June 9, 1867	Missouri.
Hinds,	May 26, 1866	May 17, 1867	Virginia.
Adams,	June 10, 1866	April 24, 1868	Mississippi.
Rankin,	Sept. 12, 1866	Sept. 6, 1870	Alabama.
Wilkinson,	June 10, 1866	May 12, 1876	Mississippi.
Rankin,	Sept. 12, 1866	Sept. 6, 1869	"
Wilkinson,	June 10, 1866	May 12, 1869	Louisiana.
Wilkinson,	June 10, 1866	May 12, 1876	Alabama.
Wilkinson,	June 10, 1866	May 12, 1871	England.
Wilkinson,	June 10, 1866	May 12, 1871	Pennsylvania.
Wilkinson,	June 10, 1866	May 12, 1869	Tennessee.
Warren,	June 7, 1866	Dec. 1, 1866	Indiana.
Warren,	June 7, 1866	May 30, 1870	Mississippi.
Warren,	June 7, 1866	May 30, 1870	Virginia.
Lawrence,	June 13, 1866	Dec. 25, 1866	Mississippi.
Lawrence,	June 13, 1866	Dec. 25, 1866	"
Military,	June 13, 1866	Jan. 9, 1867	Pennsylvania.
Military,	June 13, 1866	Jan. 9, 1868	"

[TABLE FIRST]—CONTINUED.

SHOWING the number of convicts in the Mississippi State

NUMBER.	NAMES.	AGE.	HEIGHT.		DESCRIPTION AND PECULIAR MARKS.
113	Dock Fort,	24	5f.	8½	Black.
114	Eli Prewett,	21	5	8	Fair complexion, dark hair and blue eyes.
115	Castor Day,	30	5	7	Black.
116	John Hughes,	23	5	6	Fair complexion, sandy hair and grey eyes.
117	James Murphy,	19	5	10	Fair complexion, light hair and blue eyes.
118	William H. Clarke,	17	5	8	Florid complexion, red hair and grey eyes.
119	Pat. Ryan,	28	5	7½	Florid complexion, light hair and blue eyes.
120	Thomas Dixon,	21	5	10	Dark complexion, dark hair and eyes.
121	Jane Wallace,	45	5	5	Black.
122	George Duke,	17	5	7	"
123	J. R. W. Light,	35	5	9	Fair complexion, dark hair, hazel eyes.
124	Joe Packwood,	37	5	6	Black.
125	Charles Wilson,	22	5	9	Fair complexion, dark hair, blue eyes, scar over left eye.
126	Mary Gerwick,	20	5	5	Brunette complexion, one blue and one grey eye, and dark hair.
127	W. E. Campbell,	20	5	4¼	Fair complexion, blue eyes and light hair.
128	Daniel Stout,	16	5	5¼	Fair complexion, grey eyes and light hair.
129	Benj. Gewin,	24	5	6½	Copper color.
130	Thomas McDonald,	24	5	11¼	Black.
131	Henry Brooks,	24	5	2	"

MISSISSIPPI PENITENTIARY, October 1, 1866.

[TABLE FIRST]—CONTINUED.

Penitentiary, September 30, 1866.

OCCUPATION.	CRIMES.	SENTENCE, DATE OF.
Laborer,	Larceny,	May 15, 1866.
Shoemaker,	Larceny,	April 14, 1866.
Tailor,	Grand larceny,	July 1, 1866.
Laborer,	Grand larceny,	July 1, 1866.
Soldier,	Bad conduct,	July 5, 1866.
Soldier,	Sleeping on post,	July 5, 1866.
Soldier.	Sleeping on post,	July 5, 1866.
Soldier,	Desertion,	July 5, 1866.
Laborer,	Grand larceny,	July 7, 1866.
Laborer,	Larceny,	May 22, 1866.
Laborer,	Larceny,	May 23, 1866.
Blacksmith,	Burglary,	Sept. 8, 1866.
Carpenter,	Larceny,	Sept. 6, 1866.
Housekeeper,	Larceny,	Sept. 1, 1866.
Farmer,	Larceny,	Sept. 8, 1866.
Farmer,	Larceny,	Sept. 8, 1866.
Laborer,	Burglary,	Sept. 7, 1866.
Laborer,	Grand Larceny,	Sept. 18, 1866.
Laborer,	Burglary,	Sept. 19, 1866.

[TABLE FIRST]—CONTINUED.

SHOWING the number of convicts in the Mississippi State Penitentiary, September 30, 1866.

CONDEMNED AT WHAT COURT.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
Oktibbeha,	June 28, 1886	May 15, 1867.	Tennessee.
Noxubee,	April 28, 1866	April 14, 1870.	Mississippi.
Yazoo,	July 4, 1866	Jan. 1, 1867.	"
Yazoo,	July 4, 1866	Jan. 1, 1867.	Tennessee.
Military,	July 4, 1866	Dec. 5, 1866.	Massachusetts.
Military,	July 11, 1866	Jan. 5, 1867.	Ireland.
Military,	July 11, 1866	Jan. 5, 1867.	"
Military,	July 11, 1866	Jan. 5, 1867.	"
Warren,	July 16, 1866	Jan. 7, 1871.	North Carolina.
Panola,	July 24, 1866	May 22, 1870.	Mississippi.
Panola,	July 24, 1 66	May 22, 1868.	Tennessee.
Pike,	Sept. 18, 1866	Sept. 8, 1868.	Virginia.
Pike,	Sept. 18, 1866	Sept. 6, 1871.	New York.
Warren,	Sept. 21, 1866	March 1, 1867.	Mississippi.
Kemper,	Sept. 23, 1866	Sept. 8, 1867.	"
Kemper,	Sept. 23, 1866	Sept. 8, 1867.	"
Kemper,	Sept. 23, 1866	Sept. 7, 1869.	North Carolina.
Neshoba,	Sept. 23, 1866	Sept. 18, 1869.	Mississippi.
Neshoba,	Sept. 23, 1866	Sept. 19, 1868.	Georgia.

GEO. L. DONALD,
Superintendent.

[TABLE SECOND.]

SHOWING the Number of Convicts received, discharged, pardoned, &c., in each month, from January 1st to September 30th, 1866.

MONTHS.	PRISONERS RECEIVED.				Discharged by expiration of Sentence,..	Pardoned,.....	Escaped, ...	Died,.....	New trial and Habeas Corpus,.....	Total receipts	Total discharges,	TOTAL AT END OF EACH MONTH.
	Males White.	Males Black.	Females White	Females Black.								
January,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February,.....	4	19	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	1	26
March,.....	14	33	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	48	3	71
April,.....	8	16	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	1	94
May,.....	1	4	.....	1	2	3	.....	1	1	7	7	93
June,.....	7	12	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	113
July, ...	9	3	.....	1	2	5	1	.....	.....	13	8	118
August,.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	6	1	.....	2	8	112
September,...	6	13	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	20	1	131
	49	102	1	8	8	11	7	2	1	160	29	

It appears from the Register of the Lunatic Asylum that a convict from this Prison was sent a patient to that Institution, May 14, 1863. The Penitentiary Register does not show that any such disposition was made of any such convict: Hence, I presume, my predecessor did not have the name of the convict taken up and entered upon the Register of this Institution at its reorganization. For this reason this convict is not included in this report.

GEO. L. DONALD, *Sup't Miss. Penitentiary.*

[TABLE THIRD.]

LIST OF PRISONERS discharged from Penitentiary, from January 1, 1866, to September 30, 1866.

No.	NAMES.	COUNTY FROM.	CRIME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE.	NATIVITY.	OCCUPATION.
17	Mary Jane.	Hinds.	Larceny.	Feb. 17, 1866.	Feb. 27, 1866.	Ala.	House servant.
23	Anthony Lyon.	Warren, Military.	Larceny.	Feb. 25, "	May 7, "	Miss.	Soldier.
24	Jerry Williams.	Warren, Military.	Lesertion.	Feb. 25, "	July 9, "	Ky.	Soldier.
38	R. J. Angel.	Lauderdale.	Larceny.	Mar. 2, "	Mar. 15, "	Va.	Carpenter.
39	William Angel.	Dauderdale.	Larceny.	Mar. 2, "	Mar. 21, "	Ala	Laborer.
57	Charles Marshall.	Warren, Military.	Bad conduct.	Mar. 15, "	April 19, "	Va.	Soldier.
58	Charles Stepman.	Warren, Military.	Sleep'g on post.	Mar. 15, "	May 12, "	Ala	Soldier.
17	Tho.s Saunders.	Warren, Military.	Larceny.	Feb. 20, "	July 4, "	La.	Soldier.
53	Mason Hogsett.	Rankin.	Larceny.	Mar. 12, "	Mar. 8, 1870.	Tenn.	Laborer. Released by High Court, for new trial.

[TABLE FOURTH.]

LIST OF CONVICTS ESCAPED, from January 1, 1866, to September 30, 1866.

NO.	NAME.	AGE.	COUNTY FROM.	DESCRIPTION.	ESCAPED.	NATIVITY.	EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE.
1	Thomas Montgomery.	25	Hinds.	Black; 5 ft. 4 inches high.	Aug. 20, 1866.	Miss.	Dec. 16, 1875.
29	Marshall Lampson.	22	Wilkinson.	Fair com., light hair, blue eyes; 5 ft. 9 in. high.	Aug. 20, "	N. J.	Dec. 19, 1868.
61	Alfred Gibson.	23	Claiborne.	Yellow com.; 5 ft. 8 in. h.	Aug. 8, "	Miss.	Mar. 15, "
63	Henry McLean.	25	Claiborne.	Black; 6 ft. h.gh.	July 8, "	La.	Mar. 15, "
08	John Haggerty.	22	Adams.	Florid com., bl'k hair, gray eyes; 5 ft. 10¼ in. high.	Aug. 20, "	Iowa.	April 24, 1876.
100	Albert Carter.	18	Wilkinson.	Black; 5 ft. 8 inches high.	Aug. 8, "	Miss.	May 12, 1868.
24	Augustus Barto.	25	Sent by Court-martial.	Fair com., dark hair and eyes; 5 ft. 8 inches high.	Aug. 8, "	.....	Jan. 5, 1867.

[TABLE FIFTH.]

LIST OF CONVICTS DIED in Mississippi Penitentiary, from January 1, 1866, to September 30, 1866.

NO.	NAME.	AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.	NATIVITY.	DIED WHEN.
27	William Baker.	27	March ..... 1, 1866.	Mississippi.	May ..... 27, 1866.
27	Thomas Hanley.	27	May ..... 26, "	Pennsylvania.	August ..... 4, "

[TABLE SIXTH.]

LIST OF CONVICTS PARDONED, from January 1, 1866, to September 30, 1866.

NO.	NAMES.	CRIME.	COUNTY FROM.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE.	DATE OF PARDON.
4	Isaac Woodson.	Larceny.	Warren.	February... 8, 1866.	December.... 28, 1866.	Mar. 6, 1866.
89	Lydia Barnes.	Larceny.	Warren.	February... 8, 1866.	December..... 2, 1866.	Sep. 4, 1866.

[TABLE SEVENTH.]

LIST OF MILITARY CONVICTS, pardoned by order of Commanding General, from January 1, 1866, to September 30, 1866.

NO.	NAMES.	CRIMES.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE.	DATE OF PARDON.
18	J. H. Spear,	Larceny,	February 25, 1866,	December 17th, 1866,	July 25th, 1866.
19	Peter Ferris,	"	Dec. 25, 1866,	Term of enlistment,	July 16th, 1866.
20	Levy Kelsey,	"	February 25, 1866,	Januaary 30th, 1867,	July 20th, 1866.
31	George Kinchelow,	"	March 3, 1866,	February 18th, 1868,	July 25th, 1866.
41	John Fields,	Assault to kill,	" " "	February 16, 1871,	" " "
51	Elias January,	Sleeping on post,	March 10, 1866,	August 19th, 1866,	May 31st, 1866.
52	Frank Hill,	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
56	John Bennet,	Desertion,	May 26, 1866,	November 16th, 1867,	August 8th, 1866.
59	George Stiff,	Disobedience,	March 15, 1866,	May 22d, 1866,	May 12th, 1866.

[TABLE EIGHTH.]

CLASSIFICATION of Crime.

CHARACTER.	NO.
Grand Larceny,	18
Larceny,	96
Assault to kill,	6
Assault to kill, and Larceny,	1
Shooting to kill,	2
Burglary,	4
Burglary and Larceny,	2
Arson,	1
Robbery and Arson,	1
Horse Stealing,	1
Embezzlement,	1
Obstructing Railroad	1
Poisoning,	2
Beastiality,	1
Robbery,	2
Bad conduct,	3
Disobedience of orders,	1
Sleeping on post,	6
Desertion,	11
Total,	160

[TABLE NINTH.]

NUMBER of Convicts from each County.

COUNTY.	NO.
Warren	28
Hinds	6
Rankin	9
Lowndes	2
Noxubee	6
Sunflower	2
Lawrence	4
Wilkinson	18
Lauderdale	2
Winston	1
DeSoto	1
Tunica	4
Holmes	2
Clark	1
Kemper	4
Attala	2
Covington	1
Claiborne	3
Tallahatchie	4
Perry	1
Ittawamba	1
Jefferson	8
Jackson	2
Madison	4
Oktibbeha	1
Yazoo	3
Panola	2
Monroe	1
Carroll	1
Adams	2
Isaquena	1
Leake	1
Pike	2
Neshoba	2
Sent by General Court-martial	28
Total	160

[TABLE TENTH.]

AGES of Prisoners.

AGE.	NO.
Sixty and upward,	1
Between fifty and sixty,	5
Between forty and fifty,	8
Between thirty and forty,	24
Between twenty and thirty,	88
Under twenty,	34
Total,	160

[TABLE ELEVENTH.]

NATIVITY of Prisoners.

STATE.	NO.
Mississippi,	56
South Carolina,	6
Virginia,	8
Missouri,	5
Georgia,	11
Alabama,	17
Tennessee,	14
Louisiana,	9
Kentucky,	4
New York,	3
Maine,	1
Ohio,	5
Ireland,	5
Pennsylvania,	8
Vermont,	1
England,	1
Indiana,	1
Massachusetts,	1
North Carolina,	2
New Jersey,	1
Iowa,	1
Total,	160

TABLE TWELFTH.

OCCUPATION when sentenced.

OCCUPATION.	NO.
Laborers	94
Cooks	3
Farmers	14
House servants	7
Wagoners	1
Blacksmiths	2
Wagonmakers	1
Clerks	1
Boatmen	1
Shoemakers	2
Sailors	1
Carpenters	3
Soldiers	28
Tailors	1
Housekeepers	1
Total	160

[TABLE THIRTEENTH]

TERM of Imprisonment.

DURATION OF SENTENCE.	NO.
Fifteen years	1
Twelve years	1
Ten years	5
Eight years	1
Seven years	1
Six years	2
Five years	20
Four years	12
Three years	13
Two years	32
One year	48
Less than one year	24
Total	160

[TABLE FOURTEENTH.]

OCCUPATION of Prisoners in Mississippi State Penitentiary, September 30, 1866.

OCCUPATION.	NO.
Working at brick-making,	40
Working at shoemaking,	5
Working in garden,	3
Working in kitchen,	4
Working in dining room,	2
Working at tailoring,	4
Working as yard tenders,	4
Working as gate keepers,	2
Working at mill and engine,	3
Working in wash-house,	3
Sick in hospital,	1
*Number of prisoners kept in cells,	60
Total,	131

*It will be observed by reference to written report, that while the work of repairing and reconstructing the buildings was going on, all the convict labor was employed.

G. L. DONALD,
Sup't Miss. Penitentiary.

[TABLE FIFTEENTH.]

INVENTORY of Stock, Tools, &c.—1866.

ARTICLES.	AMOUNT.
Stock, tools, &c., in shoe-shop	$ 700 00
Stock, tools, &c., in smith's shop	50 00
Stock in brick-yard	4,000 00
Stock in prison-yard	360 00
Stock in hospital	150 00
Stock of provisions, oils, clothing, &c	2,808 75
Stock of office furniture	633 50
Stock in guards' rooms,	575 00
Prison, Kitchen, and wash-room furniture	2,327 50
Engine, corn-mill, &c	2,666 72
Buildings and improvements	5,640 00
Mules, wagons, harness, &c	2,621 25
Forage	200 00
Total	$22,132 72

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

MISSISSIPPI STATE INSTITUTION

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

AT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30th, 1866.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

TRUSTEES.

REV. JOHN HUNTER, PRESDENT.
JOHN W. ROBINSON, SECRETARY.
JOSHUA GREEN, TREASURER.
ALEX. VIRDEN, AUDITOR.
M. W. BOYD, M. D., PHYSICIAN.

VISITOR.

HON. WM. YERGER.

SUPERINTENDENT AND PRINCIPAL TEACHER.

WILLIAM MERRILL, A. M.

MATRON AND TEACHER.

MRS. S. B. MERRILL.

ASSISTANT TEACHERS AND MUSIC.

MISS. MARY M. MERRILL.
MISS. LIZZIE G. MERRILL.
WM. BUSCH, PROF. OF MUSIC.

REPORT.

To His Excellency, Gov. Humphreys:

When the last Report of the Trustees of the Mississippi State Institution for the Blind, was presented to your Excellency, October 1st 1865, its financial condition was as follows:

Funds in Treasury Oct. 1st, 1865.

Cotton Money, about	$2,500
Auditor's Warrant, April 1865,	$2,000
Claim for Quarterly appropriation due July 1st 1865,	$2,000
The Institution then owed about	$3,400

Believing that the warrant for 2,000, and the quarterly appropriation for July, would be paid as soon as money was in the Treasury, it was believed that the Board could pay its debts, and have the regular appropriation to meet currant expenses and the $5,000 contingent fund for repairs, and furniture.

By act of the Legislature, payment of warrants and appropriations, previous to October 15th, 1865 was stopped, thus cutting off $4,000, which we had relied upon to meet our liabilities, and also cutting off our income during one-half of the month of October.

No funds were received from the Treasury, until January 31st 1866, at which time, we received the regular appropriations for quarters commencing October 15th, 1865, and January 15th 1866, the amount being $4,000.

The current expenses of the Institution, for October, November, December and January, had increased the debt to about $7,000.

It will be seen that the funds received would not pay the debts of the Institution, leaving nothing for its support during three months, until next quarterly payment.

At the same time, it was necessary to make repairs upon the place, and supply such furniture as was absolutely indispensible; the school being in an exceedingly destitute condition.

The Board had relied upon the contingent fund to make those repairs, and supply the Institution with furniture, musical instruments, &c., but we were obliged to use the contingent fund, which your Excellency promptly furnished at our request to meet the current expenses, and pay the accumulated debt.

As furniture must be bought, and repairs made to some extent we have done the best we could.

From the 1st of October 1865, to the 1st of October, 1866 the current expenses have been about $8,000; the amount spent for repairs, about $1,200; and for furniture, about 1,950; for debts due October 1st 1865, say $3,400.

It will be seen that the Institution has been managed with the most rigid economy; while the pupils have at all times been furnished with a good table, and everything needed for their comfort.

While the Trustees do not believe that a picayune meanness should find place in the management of a noble State charity; they do believe in a firm and rigid economy; and in this their views have been efficiently carried out by the Superintendent and Matron.

The annual current expenses of the Institution before the war, not including purchases of furniture, or repairs, amounted to $7,000 per annum. The number of pupils then did not average more than sixteen.

During the last school year, the number of pupils has averged twenty: although the current expenses for the year, will not amount to more than $8,000 as above stated.

As everything used about the Institution, now costs at least double the price before the war, it will be easily seen how carefully the money of the State has been used.

When our last report was presented to your Excellency the Superintendent knew of only fifteen pupils likely to be in, the Institution, during the school year, which would have been about the average number of pupils before the war.

We are happy now to inform you that twenty-four pupils have been connected with the Institution, during the current year. As some came in late in the session, the average number would be about twenty.

There are in the State, at least forty blind youth, who ought to be educated. It has been found necessary in all States to go out and see the parents of blind children, and bring them into the school. Many parents of blind children, do not know that they can be educated, or that any provision has been

made for their gratuitous education by the State. In many of the States, it has been customary to make annual excursions, with from six to twelve pupils, into the different counties, giving exhibitions of their proficiency in studies, music, arts, &c. All these things cost money, aud conld not be attempted with the limited means at our command.

In purchasing furniture, we have bought only the most useful. The kitchen is now well furnished, and so are the sleeping apartments, with some few exceptions. The dinning rooms are partly furnished; but the parlor, recitation, and music rooms, need attention.

It should be remembered, that travelers from all sections of the country, and from Europe, usually visit the Lunatic Asylums, and Institutions for the Blind, and for Deaf Mutes, as they travel from State to State; and they judge of the character, and enlightenment of the people and government of a State, by the condition of its public institutions. All the States take pride in fostering them.

Many have spent money very freely, to give to the unfortunate classes mentioned, all the means for mental and physical culture; and the results, have, in many cases, astonished the world. One State has probably spent a million of dollars on her Institution for the Blind, including individual donations. It has an organ that cost over $4,000, and over thirty pianos, some of them costly grand pianos.

The Missouri Institution, with only double our number of pupils, has fourteen pianos and an organ.

We have one piano, in constant use for seven years. The Superintendent has supplied one for the parlor, the past year, at his own expense.

The question comes then, why is the Institute so destitute? Has the State refused ever to furnish the necessary funds? We answer emphatically, no. The Legislature of Mississippi has always manifested a deep interest in its welfare; and has never, to our knowledge, refused an appropriation, asked for by the Board of Trustees. The furniture of the Institution, as is well-known to your Excellency, was taken for hospital purposes, during the war, and the Trustees have felt so strongly the necessity for rigid economy in every department of State expenditure, until we recover from our present depressed condition, that we have limited our call for appropriations to the smallest possible amount, and shall continue so to do, until a more favorable state of things is manifest.

Then we shall hope to see this, and all the public charities, so fitted up, as to be a credit to our State and people. The best mode of educating the Blind,—what class of studies to have taught, &c., have been matters of careful attention for many

years. Owing to the want of suitable text books in raised print, instruction is necessarily to a great extent oral, making their education a very laborious process to the teachers.

The main object of all education is to discipline the mind, to enable it to think with accuracy and power. When the mind is once properly disciplined, it is an easy matter to acquire knowlege. The question comes then, what studies best discipline the mind, and what are best adapted to the capacities of the Blind. The study of the Ancient and Modern Languages, and Mathematics, have been acknowleged by educators, and men of science to be the best adapted to those ends. In accordance with these views, the pupils in this Institution, have been instructed in the French and Latin Languages, and Mathematics in a thorough manner. Their progress has been such as to astonish all who have examined them.

Language taught orally, and as a spoken language, is the natural study of the human race. Every child learns a language, and it is as easy for him to learn Greek or Russian, as it is English. Taught on similar principles, orally, the blind learn the languages rapidly, and the mental power thus gained enables them to master other studies with great ease. The studies taught the last year have been:

Reading,	Spelling,
Grammer,	Geography,
Parsing,	Mental Arithmetic,
Written Arithmetic,	Algebra,
French,	Latin,

Chemistry, with daily lectures.
Music on Piano.
Music on Stringed Instruments.
Music, Vocal. Ornamental Bead Work.

The number of classes taught is large, as pupils are in different stages of advancement. We venture to say, that no Institution in Europe or America, can show pupils more thoroughly educated, than those of the Institution for the Blind in Mississippi.

The best mode of government, and the kind of discipline to be used in schools of all kinds, has been a matter of much discussion everywhere; and it has been a mooted question whether corporal punishment should ever be resorted to, especially in schools for the Blind.

These questions have been discussed in Convention of Teachers of the Blind—results given below.

"At a Convention of Teachers of the Blind, held in August 1853, comprising men eminent in their vocation, many of whom were themselves blind, it was decided that the fact of blindness should make no difference in the discipline of children." (New York Report 1858.)

The government of this Institution, under the present Superintendent, has always been characterized by kindness, firmness and efficiency, while corporeal and other punishments have been less used, than in any previous period of its history.

Instruction in some of the mechanic arts, is very important to blind males, as a means of support, after leaving the Institution.

We were making arrangements to re-open the work-shop the coming season, but the burning of the cottage buildings, used for that purpose, will prevent the accomplishment of our design for the present.

The Superintendent has recently visited several Institutions, to ascertain about improvements in machinery, modes of teaching, &c. These matters will be discussed in the future, when the information will be of more immediate use.

By changes in the law, as per code, the regular session of the Institution was lengthened from ten months of four weeks each, which is the regular school year of all Blind Institutions, and nearly all seeing schools, to ten calendar months; increasing the session three weeks, and proportionately increasing the expense, without any increase of income.

While our income for the first half of October was taken away, and our number of pupils to support, fifty per ceut above the estimated number, it will be seen that we had no means of obeying this law, without greatly increasing the debt, and it is by no means easy to borrow money in these times.

We therefore gave orders to close the school at the usual time. We would respectfully request the repeal of the law referred to; as we believe the former rule to be the best for the pupils, the teachers, and the State.

A law was also passed changing the custom, which has always prevailed in this, and other Institutions, of having two dining rooms, one for the Superintendent and Teachers, and one for the pupils. To fulfil this law, would have required an enlargement of the dining room, and an increase in the number of servanfs. We had no funds to meet these increased expenses, and have directed the Superintendent to make no change until further orders.

We would respectfully request the repeal of the act approved Aug. 12th, 1864, for relief of Dempsey Sherrod, said act placing said Sherrod permanently in the Institution, and also his sister, a young lady with full sight, twenty years old to be educated and boarded by the State, free of expense so long as he may choose to enter himself as a pupil.

We know of no reason for granting such special privileges to Mr. Sherrod, rather than to any other respectable blind

person, in the State. We have had some applications, during the past school year, to receive blind persons into the Institution, upon the plea, that they were without a home elsewhere; but after consulting the Attorney-General we had to refuse.

Mr. Sherrod deserves great credit for his efforts in raising by subscription, &c., large sums of money, to print books for the Blind; but it has always been understood, that he was well paid for his services as agent, by the Trustees, of the fund so raised. If he has not been so paid, the Trustees should at once pay him a fair reward, out of funds now in their hands.

His claim for support, is on the Trustees of the fund so raised, not on the State, which contributed very liberally to the fund, nor on the Institution for the Blind, which has never received any benefit from said fund, either directly or indirectly up to the present time. We appreciate the motive which prompted the passage of the law; but the war is over, and it is proper that things should return to their normal condition. The Institution is not designed to be an asylum for the support of blind people of all ages. It is a school for the education of blind youth.

To receive adult Blind into the Institution for support, would completely subvert the objects of the Institution. They should be supported by the counties in which they belong, if unable to support themselves. One great object of this Institution, is so to educate blind youth, that they may be able to support themselves, after they leave school.

Mr. Sherrod finished his education in this school many years ago. He has entered himself as a pupil, for the last five years. His sister has been educated in the Institution as a day pupil, two years, and for two years, has been furnished with board and tuition, free of expense, making four years in all.

At present the law makes no limit in regard to the ages at which pupils are to be received, and to what age they may remain as pupils. The following extract from Report of the Indiana State Institution for the Blind, gives the largest period for admission of pupils of any blind school, that we know of. We would recommend the adoption of a similar rule, and also that no pupils he allowed to remain after 22 years old, unless by special act of the Board of Trustees.

"From ten to fourteen is the most favorable age for entering the Institute; provided the pupils have had judicious care and training at home, prior to that age. But as this is not always the case, and as there are many who lose their sight after that age; or, having lost it earlier, did not find an opportunity of going to school at the proper time, the regulations of the Institute allow of the admission of all proper subjects, who are not under eight or above twenty-one years of age."

Our State has justreason to feel proud of its Institutio n for the Blind, and of itself, for its energy, and philanthrophy in sustaining the school through all the embarrassments of the last five years, when Institutions in some States failed altogether; and in others received but a precarious support. We know that we can always rely upon full sympathy from all departments of our State Government.

To put the Institution in complete order; to buy furniture, musical instruments, books, apparatus, and finish repairs, would require quite a large sum. As before remarked, we feel that rigid economy should be the rule in every department of State expenditure, and that this is no time to spend money for anything that can be dispened with. We therefore, ask for no new appropriation, and for no additional quarterly allowance; although we expect a larger number of pupils, and heavier expenses than heretofore.

We only ask the Legislature to order the payment of the Auditor's Warrant, now in our Treasury, drawn April 1865; and also to issue his warrant, for quarterly appropriations, due July 1st 1865; and for one half of the month of October 1865.

That the Legislature did not intend to deprive us of these funds is evident from the fact that the Joint Committee reported them, as funds at our command; aud after they were rendered valueless by the act referred to, a hill was introduced in the House ordering payment of these claimsduring the last days of the session, and passed; but the Legislature adjourned before its passage was completed.

With these claims paid, we shall be able to pay our debts, make some needed repairs, and purchases, and sustain the Institution as heretofore.

We would earnestly invite your Excellency, and the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, to visit the school at any time most convenient, and examine it in every department.

We think that such an examination will satisfy any one, that we have not over estimated its efficiency and merits.

REV. JOHN HUNTER, PRESIDENT.
JNO. W. ROBINSON, SECRETARY.
JOSHUA GREEN, TREASURER.
A. VIRDEN, AUDITOR.
M. W. BOYD, M. D., PHYSICIAN.
Board of Trustees.

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

STATE AND FEDERAL RELATIONS,

TO THE

LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

AS SUBMITTED TO THE

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

[Concurrent resolution received at Department of State, June 16, 1866.]

JOINT RESOLUTION proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several States, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives to Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature

thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claim shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this Article.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of House of Representatives.

[SEAL.] LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER,
President of the Senate *pro tem.*

[ATTEST.] EDWARD McPHERSON,
Clerk of House of Representatives.

J. W. FORNEY,
Secretary of the Senate.

REPORT.

MR. SPEAKER:

The Joint Standing Committee on State and Federal Relations, to whom was referred the message of the Governor and accompanying documents having reference to the Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress, as Article 14, have duly considered the subject, and instructed me to make the following report:

History has taught how exceedingly difficult it is to establish any form of Government and definitely settle its powers. The interests to be conserved by it are susceptible of almost infinite modifications. These should, as far as practicable, be reconciled and harmonized.

It may not be prudent to venture on the untried experiment of improvement, from the mere suggestions of theory. Unless defects have been clearly discovered, which retard or impair the beneficial operation of the Government, or which endanger its purity and integrity, it were wise to let the Constitution alone.

A new element of power introduced might, in a manner, (now unforeseen,) disturb the harmonious working of the system. The functions of the national and local governments, in their relations with each other, are most nicely adjusted. The precise boundaries of their orbits it may not be possible to define. Time, precedent, judicial construction and the acquiescence of the people, have put to rest questions which, in their day, imported serious disturbance.

Again and again State and Federal authority have come into contact on new points, but forbearance, patience and calm discussion have been sufficient for their settlement, without an alteration of the fundamental law.

It were safe to say that a dissatisfaction on the part of the South, with the Constitution, in the whole, or any of its parts, or with any of the powers conferred on the Federal Government, did not produce the late revolution and civil war.

The attempted withdrawal of the Southern States from the Union, and establishment of a seperate Government, was induced by a conviction that slavery was not safe in the Union. The movement was in the interest of slavery.

The civil war has closed with two facts, indisputably established, universally accepted and recognized by the people of the South. First, that slavery is forever abolished. Second, that the Federal Union is indissolvable.

The State Convention of 1865 so declared. The Mississippi Convention of that year held this language, "The institution of slavery having been destroyed in the State of Mississippi, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude otherwise than in the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall hereafter exist in this State."

An ordinance passed 9th January, 1861, "to dissolve the Union between the State of Mississippi and other States united with her, &c., &c., is hereby declared null and void."

The people in the highest form in which they can exert sovereign power, have declared that slavery does not and shall not hereafter exist, and that the secession ordinance is null and void.

For thirty years prior to 1860, slavery was the only seriously disturbing element in national politics. The controversy assumed a sectional character, because slavery was local. Now that the irritating cause has passed away and now also that there has been a full abandonment of a claim of right in a State to withdraw from the Union, there would seem to be a complete adjustment and (one that promises to be final) of all and everything that has been in dispute between the sections.

The Committee see nothing in the intrinsic merits of the proposed amendment, in the manner of its adoption by Congress, or in the circumstances that environ the State of Mississippi that commend its ratification. Every important amendment paves the way for future changes. Prior to our late troubles, all the amendments made to the Federal Constitution were of the nature of limitations and restrictions on power. The one proposed is so comprehensive—touching so many points, and including so many subjects that have heretofore belonged exclusively to State cognizance that for a long time there must be embarrassment, confusion and interference between the Federal and State jurisdictions. It is recommended as a cure for present distempers. The good which its friends are assured it will bring may all turn to ashes in practice, and instead of remedying grievances, it may entail on the country a long train of evils.

Three-quarters of a century have pretty clearly marked the lines which separate the Federal and State judicary. Judicial decision and history have defined what class of subjects belong to the one or the other jurisdiction.

This amendment would disturb, to a degree which no jurist can foresee, the established relations between the Federal and

State Courts. It would transfer to the former a supervisory and apellate control over the latter, in a very large class of subjects that now belong to the exclusive cognizance of the State tribunals. It confers on Congress large and undefined power, at the expense of the reserved rights of the State. It transfers to the United States a criminal and police regulation over the inhabitants of the States, touching matters purely domestic. It intervenes between the State Government and its inhabitants on the assumption that there is an alienation of interest and sentiment between certain portions of the population. And that such intervention is for the benefit of one class against the other. It tends to create distrust and jealousy between the white and black races, and perpetually to disturb and keep alive these evil passions. It invites appeal from the domestic to the Federal judiciary, on questions arising on local law, on the predicate that the State courts will not deal between the parties with fairness or impartiality. It inculcates on the colored population a distrust of State law and authority for the protection of person and property, and to regard both as alien and inimical—and constantly to require the legislative and judicial corrective of the Federal power.

2d. The amendment introduces new rules, or attempts to enforce them on the States, in regard to citizenship and the elective franchise.

All persons, natives of the United States, or naturalized, except Indians untaxed—are declared to be citizens of the United States, and of the State where they reside,—and if the elective franchise is denied or abridged to any male inhabitant of the State 21 years of age, the basis of representation shall be reduced in the proportion such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such State.

It is obvious that the object is, to compel the Southern States to accept negro suffrage, on pain of the reduction of their representation in Congress and the Electoral College.

If one-half the males in Mississippi over 21 years of age were negroes, then to deny or abridge suffrage to them would cut down representation in the proportion they bear to the white males over 21 years of age, which would be to reduce it one-half.

As now prescribed in the Constitution, the electors for Representatives in Congress are those who have "qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." Each State determines for itself the qualifications of electors, and thus determines who may vote for Representatives in Congress. It so happens that this feature of the amendment, though of general ap-

plication, can have but little practical operation except in the States lately slaveholding. It makes citizesn of the United States and of the States—of the four millions of blacks. It confers on them the elective franchise on the same terms enjoyed by the whites; or if withheld or abridged, it reduces their influence in the House of Representatives and the Electoral College quite one-third. In the other States this element of the population is so small that its influence would hardly be felt in the elections. It would add about one-third to the body of citizenship in the Southern States; perhaps in two of them it would give the preponderance to the colored race. In several of the Middle, Western and Northern States, the blacks have been, and still are, kept under political disabilities. These States have not thought it to be for the public weal that any of them should be admitted to the privileges of the ballot. The franchise of voting is not a natural right. In no age or country has suffrage been universal. Everywhere it has been withheld from the female sex. Everywhere in ancient and modern civilization it has been confined to males, and such of them as had a prescribed qualification.

A wise statesman has said, "That government is a contrivance of human wisdom to provide for human wants." Free institutions, representative government, can repose on no other basis than the virtue and intelligence of the people. The ballot, with safety, can be lodged only with those who have intelligence and knowledge sufficiently to understand principles, to reason of policy, and to measure men.

When the scheme of government is so contrived, that ultimate power is with the people,—that from them and by them all public functionaries are chosen, and to them the final appeal is made on all political subjects—whether of fundamental law, or temporary expediency,—especial care should be taken that the voting class should not be swollen by sudden and large infusions of ignorance and prejudice.

It cannot be pretended that the lately enfranchised blacks are, as a body, either morally or intellectually competent to vote. They have never had any concern or participation in public affairs. In the main they are destitute of the simplest elemental training. They have no habits of thought, are incapable of comprehending our system of government, and of reasoning upon and apprehending measures of wise statesmanship. Such a step is counter to experience and practice from the very organization of the Government. The naturalization laws offer citizenship only to the white races. Applicants must serve an apprenticeship in the art of self-government. They must live here long enough to study our institutions, to become familiar with American ideas and principles, to learn

the nature and duties of citizenship, before they are entrusted with its responsibilities. Surely the German and Irishman, and other European emigrants, are better fitted to be invested with this high privilege, the first moment of landing on our shores, than the colored race so lately emancipated.

3d. The 4th section degrades and disfranchises a most useful, intelligent and respectable class of our citizens—in a form the most odious and tyrannical—by ex post facto law.

The Proclamation of the President, of date 25th May, 1865, issued in pursuance of the invitation of Congress, offered amnesty to all those who had participated in the late civil war against the United States, on the terms of taking a prescribed form of oath—except certain descriptions of persons named in sundry specifications, and to these on special application. It is well known that the great mass of our people did promptly avail themselves of the Executive Amnesty, by accepting and complying with the conditions.

What is the value and effect of the Pardon? The Constitution in general terms gives to the President, power to "grant reprieves and pardons except in cases of impeachment." A pardon may be either general or special, absolute or conditional.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in reference to this clause of the Constitution, says: "It means that the power must be used according to law, that is as it had been used in England and the States when they were colonies. Without such a power in some department or functionary of the Government it would be most imperfect and deficient in its political morality."

In another case, Chief Justice Marshall says: "We must refer to the immemorial exercise of the power, by the Executive of the British nation, and judicial interpretation of it, for information as to the effect and operation of a pardon." "It must receive the same meaning as prevailed here and in England at the time it found a place in the Constitution." 5 Peters, 264, 280.

The very highest English authority (Coke 2, In. 233) defines a pardon to be a work of mercy, whereby the King either *before* sentence or conviction, or *after*, forgiveth any crime, offence, or punishment.

All, then, who have taken the amnesty oath, or been specially pardoned, "have been forgiven any crime or offence by reason of their complicity in the recent insurrection. The legal effect to them is precisely the same as though they had never violated their allegiance, nor borne arms, nor given aid and comfort to those in military combination against the United States. All the consequences, which might affect them personally, as citizens or in their estates, have been condoned by the Govern-

ment. If it could be said that forfeiture of political franchises ensued as one of these consequences, the amnesty works a complete restoration of them. It restores the recipients of it to the precise status they bore towards the United States before the criminating acts were done.

These citizens would not be convicted by the Courts To reach them by a Bill of Attainder, or expost facto law, is beyond the power of Congress. The problem is yet unsolved, whether they may not be *punished* by a Constitutional Amendment.

4th. The Constitution prescribes the mode of amendment.

Congress by a majority of two-thirds of each House, proposes amendments to the State Legislatures or Conventions, which when ratified by three-fourths of the States become part of the instrument.

The Congress is composed of Representatives of the people and the States.

Each State, regardless of territory and population, is entitled to two Senators,

An amendment made in accordance with the letter and intendment of the Constitution, must first secure the approval of two-thirds of the people, represented in the House of Representatives, and the like number of States represented in the Senate, and must be ratified by three-fourths of the Legislatures, or Conventions representing the people of the States. If any of the States are kept compulsorily out of the Senate, or the people of any of the States are excluded from the House, it can not be said that such States and people, have concurred in an amendment, proposed in their enforced absence from Congress.

Nor can it be said that such amendment has passed by the constitutional majority, for the excluded States and people have had no part in the vote, and have not in the legal mode expressed their assent thereto.

If any of the States were voluntarily unrepresented when this fourteenth amendment was recommended, the question might and would be different. But such is not the fact.

The position taken by the government of the United States, towards the people of the Southern States, was that they had by military combinations and insurrection forcibly opposed and resisted the authority of the United States, and that the war was prosecuted for the single purpose of re-establishing the national authority and maintaining the Union. The government in all its departments, uniformly insisted that the southern States were rightfully and legally members of the Union and their people, citizens of the United States.

President Lincoln, in his proclamation of the 15th April,

1861, recites: "That whereas the laws of the United States, have been for some time past and now are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed in the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, &c., by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or the power vested in the Marshalls by law, &c., &c., now therefore in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and laws, do hereby call forth the militia, &c. The first duty of the forces will be to repossess the forts, places and property seized from the United States. The utmost care will be observed, to avoid any devastation, or interference with property or peaceful citizens, &c., &c."

Congress convened in July, 1861. Very early in the session, the House of Representatives, by an almost unanimous vote, passed a resolution affirming in substance that the object in carrying on the war was the "preservation of the Union, with all the dignity, rights and equality of the States unimpaired;" "not in a spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or of subjugation."

The Senate passed a separate resolution of similar import.

By act of 13th July, 1861, "further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, &c.," authority is given the President to abolish ports of entry, and to regulate trade with the country in insurrection, whenever as recited in the first section, "It shall, in the judgment of the President, by reason of unlawful combinations of persons in opposition to the laws of the United States, become impracticable to execute the revenue laws, and collect the duties on imports by the *ordinary means, and in the ordinary way.*"

The 2d section empowers the President, whenever he shall have called out the militia, under the act of 1795, and the insurgents claim to act under the authority of any State or States, to prohibit commercial intercourse with such people altogether, so long as such condition of hostility shall continue.

The preamble to the act of 22d July, 1862, to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws, &c, thus describes the exigency for their employment:

Whereas, Certain of the forts and arsenals, custom houses, and navy yards have been seized, &c., and other violations of he laws have been committed, and threatened, &c.

The act of 6th of August, 1861, to provide increased revenue from imports to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes, in the 7th section, imposes a direct tax of twenty millions of dollars on the United States, and the same

is hereby apportioned to the States respectively, in manner following:

To the State of Virginia, $976,550⅔.
" " South Carolina, $363,57⅔.
" " Georgia, $584,367⅓.
" " Alabama, $529,313⅓.
" " Mississippi, $413,084⅔.
" " Louisiana, 385,886⅔.

Enumerating the other States.

The 52d section provides that should any of the States be in actual rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, when the act goes into effect, then the several provisions of the act shall be enforced, "so soon as the national authority is re-established."

The President, in his proclamation of 3d May, 1861, calling for volunteers, declares that they are to be "employed for the protection of the national Constitution, and the preservation of the National Union."

By the act of July 11th, 1863, in relation to the Postoffice Department, it is provided "that the time fixed for the institution of suits against the sureties of postmasters, shall not be considered as running in any State or part thereof, the inhabitants whereof shall have been declared in a state of insurrection, during the time the insurrection shall continue."

The act of July 15th, 1862, to amend the judicial system of the United States, among other things, in the first section, enacts that the districts of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and North Carolina, shall constitute the fourth circuit; "the districts of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, shall constitute the fifth circuit."

The 3d section provides for the transfer of suits from the District Courts of Texas and Florida, to the Circuit Courts.

The preamble to the act of 3d of March, 1863, for enrolling and calling out the national forces, thus describes the civil war:

Whereas, There now exist in the United States an insurrection and rebellion against the authority thereof, and it is, under the Constitution of the United States, the duty of the Government to suppress insurrection and rebellion, to guarantee to each State a Republican form of Government, and to preserve the public tranquility, &c.

The correspondence of the State Department with foreign powers, complained thatthey accorced neutrality to the South as belligerents, for the reason that it was a mere domestic quarrel and insurrection, which, when suppressed, would leave the States and people precisely as they were before. Such, espe-

cially, was the tone of the communications made to the French Emperor.

The committee have gone into this review of the solemn and authoritative acts of the National Government, for the purpose of distinctly presenting the views and purposes of the United States towards the people and States of the South during the war.

We have quoted from the laws of Congress and Executive proclamations, on the subject of import duties, direct taxation, the postoffice, the judicial system, the army and navy, running throughout almost the entire period of the war, having special reference to the people and States of the South, regarding the former as citizens of the United States, and the latter as de jure members of the Union.

It is declared that the army and navy are employed to repossess the forts, arsenals and navy yards; to enforce the laws obstructed by combinations too powerful to be overcome by ordinary judicial proceedings—to preserve the Constitution and the Union, to restore speedily, peace and tranquility—direct taxes are imposed according to the basis fixed by the Constitution. Extraordinary power is given to the President to enforce the revenue laws; the statutes of limitations are suspended against a certain class of persons in these States, so long as the condition of hostility continues. In reforming the judicial system, which has been applied exclusively to the States since 1793, each one of the Southern States was assigned to a circuit.

The 13th amendment to the Constitution proposed by Congress in 1865, was submitted to each of the thirty-six States.—It was acted upon by the Legislatures of the Southern States, ratified by nearly all of them. Their vote was received, recognized and counted by the Secretary of State, (under the act of Congress for that purpose,) and by their adoption, as much as the States of the North, East and West, it was made part of the Constitution.

An eminent Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States has held that so soon as the insurrection was suppressed, and civil law and order were restored, the Constitution became operative and supreme, and no tribunal unknown to it would try and convict the citizen for offences against the United States. The same doctrine has been recently announced by the entire bench of the Supreme Court.

In view of all this, it would seem to be too clear for cavil or debate, that the United States are estopped to deny that the States lately in insurrection are members of the Federal Union. If members, they are States in the Union, for all purposes, equal in rights with the others under the Constitution. The

logical deduction necessary and irresistable from these repeated, deliberate, official acts of the United States is, that the moment the military and forcible combination against the laws and authority of the same was overcome, and the Federal supremacy was reinstated, and law and civil tribunals were replaced, then the work of preserving the Union was accomplished, and the States at once resumed their proper places and relations in it.

If Mississippi is not now entitled to every benefit of the Constitution, to all of the rights of a State in the Union, as completely as New York and Indiana, then the Constitution has not been maintained, and the Union has not been preserved.

It is impossible, in our complex system, that a State can occupy a middle-ground. It is revolutionary, subversive of fundamental principles, that a State may be in the Union for some purposes, and out of it for others. That she may, through her Legislature, ratify an amendment of the Constitution, and at the same time be excluded from the consideration and vote on the amendment in Congress.

So far from according with the spirit of the Constitution, it is in disagreement with all right ideas of Representative Government to hold in abeyance any of the powers of a State.

To deny to the State representation, and especially to withhold from her a voice in Congress, on changes proposed to the organic law, particularly affecting her, and at the same time, to levy on her people direct taxes, which can only be apportioned on the representative basis, and all other burdens of Government, is to hold the State and people under the disabilities of conquered territory. War, foreign or domestic, works no alteration in the Constitution—it neither enlarges nor diminishes the powers of the General Government. Our fathers contemplated the contingency of domestic conflict and strife, hence they conferred on Congress the power to suppress insurrections. The grant of the power was for the very purpose of perpetuating the Constitution, and the Union under it—not to make the insurrection the pretext and occasion to pervert the one and subvert the other.

The claim, as one of the consequences of the war, that the States engaged in it, have been subjugated, is but another form of speech for the doctrine that the United States may conquer part of itself.

The assumption that twenty-five States can govern the other eleven in a mode different from that prescribed in the Constitution, is nothing more nor less than a subversion of the Constitution and the Union created by it.

There is no such thing known to the Constitution as a power in Congress to expel a State for any cause from the Union.

There is no rightful power in Congress or all the departments of the Government combined to refuse admission to their seats of Senators and Representatives from Mississippi, for no other reason than because they are accredited from that State.

The Senate and House are respectively the judges of the election and qualification of their respective members. The enquiry is limited to an examination of each individual applicant for a seat.

What the qualifications are, are plainly written in the Constitution. If the Congress can go outside of the constitutional rule and exclude an entire State delegation, because of their political opinions, or those of their constituents; then a majority in Congress may perpetuate its faction or party in power, by shutting the doors of Congress on all who do not agree with it.

The Committee recommend the adoption of the joint resolution herewith reported.

SIMRALL,
Chairman.

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the State of Mississippi refuse to ratify the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress as article fourteen.

The following is the vote of the House of Representatives on the above report:

YEAS.—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Acker, Barry, Beauchamp, Boddie, Bonner, Boone, Bowden, Brown, of Kemper, Brown, of Yalobusha, Bridgers, of Tallahatchie, Burress, Burton, Cameron, Caperton, Carter, Cole, Cromwell, Daniel, Darden, Deason, Duff, Dunlap, Easterling, Ellis, Foxworth, Gilstrap, Gowan, Graham, Griffin, Gresham, Hamilton, Hanson, Hearne, Henley, Hunter, Hudson, Huffman, Hillyer, Irby, Jones, Kennedy, Kendall, Labauve, Lewis, Lewers, Liddell, Luse, Lyles, Mabry, Marable, Mayson, Meares, Merrill, Milton, Montgomery, Morphis, McElroy, McInnis, McLaurin, McRae, McWhorter, Murdock, McRaney, Murray, Owen, Peace, Pennebaker, Philips, Pope, Phipps, Pound, Reid, Robertson, Seal, Shannon, Slover, Steele, Simrall, Tankersley, Thompson, Turley, Wall, Walker, Webb, of Amite, Webb, of Franklin, West, Williams—88.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI,

TO THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Trustees of the University of Mississippi respectfully represent, that the Fifteenth Session of the University (the second since the close of the war) opened on the 24th of September last with one hundred and fifty seven students, and on the 17th October inst., the number had increased to two hundred and one, distributed among the college classes as follows: Senior Four, Junior Thirty, Sophomore Fifty-one, Freshman Twenty-seven, Irregular Sixty-six, many of whom are pursuing studies preparatory to entering the regular classes. This shows a prosperity for the University equal to its most flourishing condition before the war, and an unexpected ability and disposition on the part of the people, after the fiery trials through which they have passed, to secure for their children the advantages of the higher branches of education.

Certainly this prosperity of the University, which should be the pride of the every citizen, and this ability and disposition of the people, to advance the moral and intellectual culture of the growing mind of the State, should be most gratifying to the peoples' representatives and should induce them to give the most liberal support to the University to enable it to accomplish the great purpose for which it was founded, and to give the highest encouragement to the sentiment which tends so strongly to the development of the intellectual resources of the State.

To do this, all that is required, is for the Legislature to endow the University with the fund which is its own, which has been so long withheld, or to make such appropriations from the Treasury, as will enable it to furnish the means of educa-

tion to the children of the State, who seek instruction within its walls. Surely it would be better to endow it at once with that which belongs to it, that it might forever perfom all its high functions unsurpassed by any other similar Institution of learning, without making a further call upon the State. But if in the wiser judgment of the Legislature, that cannot at present be done, then what is required is, the appropriation of the necessary amount, to provide for the exigencies of the University for the time being.

We ask respectfully to present to the Legislature the facts in reference to these two propositions, as they were presented to the Legislature in 1856 with the action of that body upon them at that time. They will be found in the following extracts from the message of the Governor, giving concisely the history of the University Fund and showing the liability of the State to that Fund, for the permanent endowment of the University, to be six hundred and fifty-two thousand, two hundred and forty-six, 42-100 dollars ($652,246,42,) and in the act of the Legislature passed at that session, appropriating Twenty thousand dollars ($20,000,) annually for five years to be paid out of the State Treasury for the support of the University.

The extract from the message above alluded to is as follows: "The University is established upon a grant of land consisting of thirty-six sections made by the Congress of the United States to the State of Mississippi, in 1819; and the language of the act is, that the title of this land shall "Be vested in the Legislature of said State, in trust, for the support of a Seminary of Learning therein."

Lands of great value were selected by the State, and she pursued the policy of leasing them until the year 1831, up to which time she received from the rents $8402. The books in the office of the State Commissioner show this fact. In the same year the Legislature passed an act for the valuation and sale of these lands to the highest bidder, when the bid did not amount to less than three fourths of the valuation.

Thirty-five and one-half sections of the land were sold for $277,332 52. Notes were taken from the purchasers with approved security, and deposited in the Planter's Bank for

collection. The sale was made in 1833, on one, two and three years time, and the notes made payable 1st of November, 1834 1835 and 1836, respectively.

It will be thus seen that $8402 from rents, and $277,332 52 from the sale of the lands, a half section remaining unsold, should have been the original endowment of the University, had it then been brought into being. The University not being established, however, the Legislature, by act of July 26th, 1843, made it the duty of the State Treasurer, immediately after the passage of that act "to credit the University Fund with interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum upon all monies heretofore paid into the Treasury, from the time when so paid, to the passage of the act. And thereafter to annually credit said fund with interest, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum upon all monies due from the State to said fund." Under this rule established by the State, computation has been made, showing that the $8402 received from rents, with interest at five per cent. up to 1843, amounted at that time to $12,603,00, and the sum of $277,332 52, received from land sales, with interest at same rate to the same time, amounted to $383,643,-35, and the two sums together to 396,246 35. The sum, in the language of the act, due from the State to the University fund, in 1843, upon which interest is to be thereafter calculated at eight per cent. per annum, and which, with the interest, at this rate to January 1857, now amounts to $1,077,790 07.

From this is to be deducted the amount heretofore appropriated by the State to establish and support the University, the sum total of which is. principal $128,325 04, and with interest computed as in case of the fund, to January 1856, is, $203,465 58, which taken from $1,077,790 07, leaves $874,-324 49, the actual sum now due to the University fund.

This estimate has been made upon the presumption that the whole of the money from rents and from sale of the lands was received by the State. She was the Trustee for the management of the fund, having the sole control over it, and if it has not been received by her, it has not been received by the University. If, then, it has been lost, or any part of it, by the misfortune of the State, or by her bad management of it,

whether is the State or the University to sustain the loss and the injury? The question is, is not the above sum, fairly computed, by the rule laid down by the State in reference to this fund, the sum now due from her to the University, with which the institution should be fully endowed? But, another computation is made of the amount, which, it is believed, the State actually did receive in money, or what she recognized as its equivalent from the rents and sales of these lands. In 1835, Governor Runnels, in his message to the Legislature, states the gross sum for which the lands had been sold at $277,282 53. Governor Quitman repeats the same statement in his message in 1836. Auditor Mallory, in his report to the Legislature of the same year, makes it fifty dollars greater.

And Governor Lynch in his message of 1837 says: "The original sales with the interest which has accrued now exceeds $310,000, which, at ten per cent. interest which they bear, will create an annual interest of more than $30,000." All these executive officers seem to have clearly recognized the several sums named by them as that in each case which was "due from the State to the University Fund."

Governor McNutt, who never recognized liabilities which were not just, says in his message to the Legislature in 1840: "I again invoke your speedy action on the Seminary Fund. It now amounts, principal and interest, to about $300,000. The law providing for the custody of this Fund is very defective, and a large portion of it will certainly be lost unless it is taken from the possession of those who now control it. The statement of the Planters' Bank, herewith transmitted, will place you in possession of all the information I have been able to obtain relative to this Fund." From this statement of Governor McNutt, it would seem to have been clearly his opinion that the sum received by the State, and due from her to the Seminary Fund, in 1840, principal and interest, was about $300,000. The notes had been placed in the Planters' Bank for collection; and assuming that they were collected by January, 1837, or discounted by the bank, by which the State could realize the money or bank stock, or credit for them, the business of the treasury being conducted through the bank at that time,

the principal, which in three years, from January, 1837, to January, 1840, at eight per cent. interest, would amount to $300,000, is $242,000. Taking this last sum, then, as the amount recognized by Governor McNutt as principal received by the State, and due from her to the Seminary Fund in 1837, and computing interest upon it from that time to 1843, six years, at five per cent., the rule laid down by the State, the actual sum for the first endowment of the University, in 1843, was $314,100, on which interest is thereafter to be credited at eight per cent., and which makes the sum total actually due from the State to the Seminary Fund in January, 1856, $855,712. From this amount subtract the sum total, principal and interest already advanced by the State, as heretofore stated, for the establishment and support of the University, $203,465 58, and we have the sum of $652,246 42, which is at this time the just endowment of the University, from what the State has actually received or recognized as equivalent to money by her executive officers, from the grant made to her in trust by Congress for the support of a seminary of learning. The computations being all made under the rule laid down by the State, and in reference to time and rates of interest most favorable to herself."

The extract from the act of 1856 alluded to above reads as follows: "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, that to enable the Trustees of the State University to provide suitable buildings to accommodate the increasing number of students in said institution, to supply deficiencies in the library and apparatus, and to meet other pressing wants of the institution, the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to be paid out of the State treasury, annually, for the period of five years, to be paid on the order of the President of said Trustees."

We respectfully ask your honorable body, upon this statement of facts, to allow the interest annually upon the indebtedness of the State to the University, or to make adequate appropriations to meet all its necessities. The appropriation under the act of March, 1856, ceased in March, 1861, the first year of the war, and from that time for the four years ensuing the exercises of the University were suspended, and the grounds were occu-

pied by Confederate and Federal troops alternately, for camp and hospital purposes.

Your honorable body may well know what ruin and decay must have befallen them during that period. With the return of peace the University has been re-established in all its departments, with a Faculty of Arts unsurpassed in ability and efficiency by any similar institution in the South, and prosperity has again dawned upon it. The necessity now arises for means to repair the present buildings; to erect additional ones for the increasing number of students and professors, especially a residence suitable for the Chancellor of the University; to enclose and improve the grounds, which are now like a waste place; and to make necessary additions to the library, and portions of the apparatus. Prior to the war an observatory building with tower complete had been erected, and a telescope ordered to be built of the first class and magnitude. The instrument was designed and intended to be superior of its kind to any in the United States or in Europe. It was not completed until after the commencement of the war, and that casualty prevented us from obtaining possession of it. We had made no payment on it, and it was sold, and purchased by an institution of learning or University at Chicago. It is said to be an instrument of superior excellence, unsurpassed in its power by any now known. As it was constructed by our order and for our use, and we were deprived of it by the casualty of war, it is reasonably supposed that the institution now having it in possession will transfer it to our University on refunding to them the money paid for it. And the Chancellor of the University has been directed to open correspondence upon this subject.

Careful estimates have been made of the sum now required to meet the necessities of the University, and it is believed that $30,000, payable in two installments of $15,000 each, during the current year, will be sufficient for all the purposes embraced in this Memorial.

The munificent donation of land to the State, for the establishment of a seminary of learning, and the acceptance of the trust by the State for its faithful managemant, both now appeal

to her to make the University what it was originally designed to be.

"Besides this, an appeal comes to her from her neglect in the past, her duty in the present, and her obligations in the future, to make the University one which, while it dispenses through all its departments its rich treasures to her sons, shall give character and individuality to herself, as distinguishing her in the high cultivation of knowledge above her sister States."

BENJ. G. HUMPHREYS,
President *ex-officio*.

THOS. E. B. PEGUES,
JAS. M. HOWRY,
} SECRETARIES.

CHARLES CLARK.
J. J. McRAE.
JAMES BROWN.
D. P. BESTOR.
GILES M. HILLYER.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 24, 1866.

To the Senate and House of Representatives :

GENTLEMEN :—

Since your adjournment, in November, but little has occurred in National or State affairs to which I deem it important to call your attention, not already alluded to in my regular message, transmitted at the beginning of your session

The report by the Commissioners, appointed under a resolution of the Legislature, to visit Washington City, and endeavor to effect the release of the Hon. Jefferson Davis, is herewith transmitted. They failed in obtaining the object of their mission, and Mr. Davis is still confined in Fortress Monroe, awaiting his trial. I recommend, as an act of justice, duty and affection, that an adequate sum be appropriated by Mississippi to defray the expenses necessary to procure to our grand vicarious sufferer a fair constitutional trial.

On the 24th of November, 1866, I addressed a letter to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, at Washington City, informing him of the acceptance, by the Legislature of Mississippi, of the terms of the grant of land by Congress for the establishment of an Agricultural and Mechanical College, and requested to be informed if any further legislation was needed to secure the scrip. I have received no reply to this communication. I understand, however, that the Federal Government has suspended further issuance of the scrip to any of the Southern States.

The Penitentiary has been leased, under an act of the Legislature, to Messrs. J. W. Young & Co., for a term of fourteen

years. They have executed a penal bond in the sum of $100,000, for the faithful performance of the stipulations of the contract, a copy of which is herewith transmitted.

By one of the stipulations of the contract, the State is bound to deliver the convicts at the Penitentiary. Some legislation is now needed to enable the Superintendent to comply with this stipulation, as the law defraying the expenses of their transportation was repealed at your last session.

On the 8th of November I addressed a circular letter to the various Railroad Companies of the State informing them of my authority to make arrangements and composition for the collection of the tax levied by the Legislature upon travel over their roads, and requesting answers. The Southern Railroad has agreed to an arrangement and is now collecting the tax. The Central Railroad Company declines to make any arrangements; while the other Railroad Companies only inform me that they will do what the rest will do—all these companies object to the tax as unconstitutional. The right and justice of all taxation is based upon the duty of protection. The travelers upon our Railroads readily seek through the Courts of Mississippi and certainly secure redress—and often very severe redress—for all damages sustained by them in person and property from Railroads. Is it unjust or unreasonable that they be required to pay one-half cent per mile upon all travel, to enable Mississippi to extend to them this protection? If citizens of other States can claim exemption from this tax (which is denied) it certainly does not lie in the mouths of the citizens of Mississippi or the Railroad corporations, who live, move and have their being by through and under the authority of Mississippi, to complain.

Some compulsory process must be resorted to, or the tax will be lost, and as the laws now in force for the collection of the revenue may be inadequate, I recommend the passage of a law that will assure the collection of the tax and compensate the collector.

I herewith transmit the communication of Captain J. W. Scully, A. Q. M., U. S. A., with the endorsement of Col. A. C. Gillem, Commanding District of Mississippi, forwarding a certified copy of a deed from Aloy M. Jaynes and Cynthia Jaynes, citizens of Ohio, conveying a certain tract of land, containing forty acres, near the city of Vicksburg, to the United States Government, to be used as a cemetery for the burial of Union soldiers. I recommend that the jurisdiction of the property described in the deed be ceded to the United States.

BENJ. G. HUMPHREYS,

ANNUAL REPORT.

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

MISSISSIPPI STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

For the year ending Oct. 1st, 1866.

A—7

DOCUMENT A.

REPORT.

In conformity to the law and regulations of the Asylum, I respectfully submit to the Board of Trustees the following Annual Report of its condition and operations :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients remaining in the Asylum on Oct. 1st, 1865	57	49	106
Number of patients admitted from Oct. 1st, 1865, to Oct. 1st, 1866	33	18	51
Whole number under treatment, from Oct 1st, 1865, to Oct. 1st, 1866	90	67	157

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged, recovered	6	1	7
" improved	3	1	4
" unimproved	1	3	4
" eloped			3
Died	2	3	5
Total	12	11	23

On referring to the table above inserted, it will be perceived that there has been an increase of twenty-seven (27) cases on the number treated during the preceding year, there having been only one hundred and thirty cases (130) under treatment for the year ending Oct. 1st, 1865, against one hundred and fifty-seven cases treated in the year ending Oct. 1st, 1866.

The same difference can be observed in regard to the number of admissions for the above mentioned years, there having been received fifty-one (51) for the year ending Oct. 1st, 1866, against twenty-eight (28) admitted the preceding year.

In examining the reports of Northern Asylums, it will be observed that some are of opinion that the number of insane

persons will not be materially increared in the years succeeding the long and bloody struggle we have just passed through, founding their opinion only on the causes to be found operating in the Northern States, and leaving out of account the difference in the condition of the two people at the close of the war.

But the people of the North suffered but little in loss of property, compared to the utter ruin and desolation inflicted on the Southern people, and, therefore, this cause can hardly be taken into account amongst them as a cause of insanity; and when we turn to the consideration of the perils, privations and humiliations undergone by the Southern people during the last war, and the finale of all, subjugation and loss of property, who can wonder that there will be found among our people far more prolific causes of insanity than with a haughty, victorious foe, elated by success, and still animated by the hope of future spoil.

The two classes of cases are entirely different. In the one, a series of highly exalting, exhilerating, hope-producing causes; in the other, all the sources of depression and despair. When there are added to these the reflection on their changed circumstances, on the relation in which they stand as a people to the conquerors, and the cloud gathering in the future, significant of a still greater depth of degradation, it will not be surprising if cases of insanity will occur with far greater frequency in the years to come.

The seeds of that deplorable disease have already been sown, and small wonder will it be, that in the course of time, they will spring up and bear fruit. From due consideration of the causes above mentioned, we may reasonably conclude that the number admitted during the past year, will, by no means, serve as a criterion for judging as to admissions in succeeding ones.

Those various causes have not had time to operate and culminate in disease. For, after all, insanity, in the majority of cases, is an insidious, slow-progressing disease, that may be actually making its inroads for months, nay, even years, before it is perceived.

We see from the comparison of admissions in the past year, (1866,) with those of the preceding one, that the number of cases received into the Asylum have been nearly doubled, and it is more than probable that there will be a proportionate increase in the future. This, of itself, would indicate the necessity for the increase of capacity for the probable increase of patients in future years. But if we take into consideration the large number of chronic cases now present in the Asylum, which will, in all likelihood, still continue to increase, the imperative necessity of a future provision for such an accumula-

tion of patients, will be more clearly perceived. Moreover, another source of augmentation in this class of patients will be observed, from the fact, that among families of wealth, or even of moderate circumstances, before the war, there was manifested a decided indisposition to send their relatives to an Insane Asylum, on account of a morbid sensitiveness; but now, when so many families in affluence have been reduced to indigence, they have been forced, by necessity, to send them to an Asylum, inasmuch as they themselves were unable to provide for them; and as these cases have been retained for years in the bosom of their families, from motives of delicacy, of necessity, they are, in a very considerable proportion of cases, admitted as chronic and incurable.

On referring to the stasistics of the Asylum, we find that of fifty-one (51) cases admitted during the past year, ending Oct. 1st, 1866, there were twenty-one (11) chronic cases, of which seventeen were farmers, farmers' wives or sons, one teacher, one (1) physician's wife, one (1) merchant's wife, and one physician. As by far the greater number of these cases were of more than three years standing, the probability is, that at least, the greater portion were kept at home, from the feeling above alluded to, and were sent to the Asylum only when the changed circumstances of their relatives forced them to do so.

There is moreover, a still stronger probability that there are yet many more, now living with their families, who will, eventually, be sent to the Asylum. There has been accumulating in this Institution, during the war, and before, a large number of chronic, incurable cases. Of the number treated during the year ending Oct. 1st, 1866, amounting to one hundred and fifty-seven cases, there were only thirteen (13) probably curable cases, the remainder being chronic mania, dementia, senile demenia, imbecility and epileptic insanity, all belonging to a class of cases usually considered incurable.

The consideration presents itself as to the disposal of this large class of unfortunates. To receive them into the Asylum in the present crowded condition of the Institution, is clearly impossible. It is even difficult to provide for those that are already here, and a fresh influx would add still more to the expenses of the Institution, in fact, more than the State would be able to pay, in the present embarrassed condition of the country.

The alternative presented would be to send them home, to make way for the more curable, which would be contrary to the interests of society. Cases of this kind, sent home to be cared for by their relatives, would necessarily occasion great trouble and expense to their families. They would require special care and watching over, would break up domestic arrangements,

and probably excite the disease amongst other members of the family, predisposed to insanity. Moreover, such cases released from the discipline of an Insane Asylum, would become rapidly worse, and any delusions or hallucinations, peculiar to them, would be still further developed, which, in suicidal and homicidal cases, might result in the greatest injury to themselves or others.

It is, therefore, for the interests of society, as well as on the score of humanity, that these unfortunates should not be turned loose into the world again.

Some European and American writers on insanity have suggested the erection of separate institutions for the incurable, but it is now unanimously conceded by all experienced alienists that it is far better that the two classes of cases, the curable and incurable, should not be separated, and that for various reasons, among which are the following:

That it involves a greater expense from the necessity of erecting new buildings, and from the increased amount of funds for their support, as also double expense from the employment of a new corps of officers and attendants, and the expense of removing the incurable to the Asylums assigned to them.

The impossibility of physicians diagnosing with certainty the two classes of cases, and thereby encumbering the Asylum for curables with the incurable ones.

It is indeed often impossible to form a correct judgment as to the curability or incurability of a case in question. Incurables of many years standing have recovered long after all hope had been abandoned. By pronouncing them incurable, we deprive them of hope, one of the most powerful means of cure.

"In curative institutions the strictest attention is given to all inmates. Hope lingers ever. The smallest spark of intelligence, even in the most forlorn, is discovered and appreciated, and every means is resorted to fan it into a flame. In a house of incurables no expectations would be indulged, and such cases would almost certainly pass unobserved, and if observed, the surroundings of the patient would be, in the highest degree, unfavorable to a happy issue. There would be no motive for that daily and intimate intercourse between the medical officers and patients, which exists in our hospitals as at present organized."

In addition to what has already been said, we can aver that the steady habits, neatness of person and industry manifested by many of the chronic insane, acquired from a long residence in an Asylum, have a beneficial effect, that of example, on the more recent and curable cases. It is a mistake to suppose that the insane are altogether destitute of sensibilities and intellectual powers.

Many of them are as susceptible to kindness, and possess as acute reasoning powers, on some subjects, as most sane people.

Having seen the necessity of some disposal of the large class of incurables now in the Asylum, or that will in all probability be presented, the disadvantage of returning them to their families, the great expense and inconvenience of assigning them to separate establishments, it only remains for me to make a suggestion as to their provision for the future.

I am well aware, that, in consequence of the embarrassed financial condition of the State and people, a thorough and complete provision cannot be made for them at present, but humanity, as well as policy, demand that some effort should be made for the amelioration of their sad condition. Poor, many with families ruined, and tenderest objects of christian charity, they can look for relief to the State alone.

We would suggest that suitable buildings, in the form of additions, of plain and cheap, but durable material, be made to the Asylum for their accommodation, avoiding all extravagance in architectural display. They would thus be under the supervision of one set of officers and attendants.

The setting apart of these additions for the exclusive use of the incurables, is not what is implied, for that would deprive the curable cases of the influence exerted on them by mingling with the incurable.

The addition is simply suggested as a matter of accommodation for all classes of patients contained in the Asylum, as also increasing the facilities of classification of the different cases.

Frequent applications have been made to me from different parts of the State, asking for information in regard to the disposal of insane freedmen, and inquiring of me if I would receive them into the Asylum. This very important question demands prompt action, both on account of humanity and the interests of the community.

As slaves, the negro's wants were provided for by a master, whose interest demanded that he should be well treated. With intellectual powers and moral qualities of a low grade, he was easily contented with what satisfied his bodily wants, and looking not to the future, ignoring the past, living for the present alone, he left all future provision for himself and family in the hands of his master. He knew well that as long as he lived, he and his family would want for nothing in the way of the necessaries of life, that if he became ill, medical attention would always be procured for him. All that was required of him was moderate labor, which indeed was a blessing to him, as it removed him from the temptations of idleness. We would,

from the mere consideration of these facts, infer that here were conditions eminently preventive of insanity, viz: a calm, contented condition of mind, undisturbed by the storm of passions, and a healthy condition of body, in which all the functions were healthfully carried on. To these causes, the almost comparative immunity of the slave from that opprobrium of civilization, insanity, can probably be attributed. At all events, the fact has been established by observation, that they were remarkably exempt from that disease. But emancipation changed all this. The freedman, no longer controlled be a lifetime discipline, gave himself up to the enjoyment of his new-found freedom. Having no salutary check on the indulgence of his sensual desires, he gives free vent to their gratification. Possessing a peculiar fondness for alcoholic stimulants, and under no restraint, he becomes intemperate, thus introducing a new element for the causation of insanity. Moreover, left to his own resources, never having acquired the habit and foresight for providing for himself and family, he absolutely suffers from the want of the common necessaries of life. All these engender anxiety and depression, which, in conjunction with other causes mentioned, finally come to destroy the healthy balance of the mind.

Facts corroborate all that has been said in regard to this change in his circumstances.

Insanity, from having been a comparatively rare occurrence among the negro race, is now becoming quite frequent. There has been no provision made for them by the State, and allowed to be at large without restraint, they are becoming a dangerous element in society. Their families, from poverty, and want of even the ordinary degree of prudence necessary for providing for the future, are unable to give them the proper care and attention which their case demands. Indeed, as would reasonably be expected, they become dangerous to themselves and others.

A suggestion occurs to me, with all due deference to the opinion of others, that it would be proper to erect buildings for their accommodation, in connection with the Asylum and under the supervision of its officers, but sufficiently distant from the other buildings to obviate any inconvenience from the proximity of the two establishments. Economy, but at the same time comfort, consulted in the erection of these buildngs.

MORTALITY.

Of one hundred and fifty-seven (157) cases under treatment for the year past, (1866,) there were only five deaths, of which two resulted from maniacal exhaustion, occurring as a sequence to chronic mania; one from marasmus, terminating in dementia; one from dysentery, complicating epileptic insanity; and one from old age, occurring in a case of senile dementia.

Of these, the cases of maniacal exhaustion and marasmus, were females; those of dysentery and old age, males.

The mortality of the present year compares favorable with the preceding one, being 3.32 per cent. for the year ending Oct. 1st, 1866, to 6.15 per cent. for the preceding year ending Oct. 1st, 1865. Two of these cases might almost be said to have died of old age, as they were both over seventy (70) years—leaving only three, whose deaths were decidedly caused by disease.

I am glad to be able to assert that no epidemics have prevailed in the Institution during the past year. The prevalent intercurrent diseases among the patients were chiefly dysentery, diarrhœa and intermittent fever, and were generally of a mild grade. In the month of September an unusual number of cases of intermittent fever occurred, which, however, yielded readily to treatment.

I regret to say that the Asylum suffered from a fire that occurred on the tenth day of January last, of which you are aware. I am not able to account for it, but have strong reasons for apprehending it to have been the work of an incendiary. The fire was discovered to have originated in the drying closet, consuming it and the ironing room; and I consider that great credit is due to the extraordinary exertions of the attendants and patients, by whose strenuous efforts the rooms below, containing the engine and washing apparatus, were preserved from destruction.

I am sorry to inform you that the repairs undertaken by the State Architect, have not yet been completed I suppose he has no intention of prosecuting the work any further, as I perceive that he has removed the material brought here to be used for repairs. But Captain Herod will doubtless account for the material.

The main building, as well as others, suffered seriously from the effects of the very severe tornadoes that passed over, last spring. A portion of the slate was blown off the roof, leaving the building much exposed to weather, and causing a large portion of the plastering to fall. Much damage was also done to the fencing, and shade trees in the front and rear of the building.

I have already reported that the boilers, which have been in use for twelve years, are becoming thin, and consequently very dangerous. It is necessary that they should be removed and replaced by new ones.

There are a great many repairs indispensable and necessary for the better preservation of the building, for the specifications of which I refer you to the State Architect.

Two large water tanks have been constructed, as a precautionary measure against the dangers of fire.

By your kind indulgence, I had leave to attend the twentieth annual meeting of the American Association of Medical Superintendents, which was held at Washington City, in April last, where I was enabled to make the acquaintance of many of the most distinguished men who have been connected with the treatment of the insane, and in charge of the largest and most complete institutions on the continent. Every subject of general interest connected with the welfare and treatment of the insane, was freely and ably discussed by members of the Association. Having been cordially invited by many of the Superintendents to visit their Institutions, I availed myself of their courtesy, and was glad of having an opportunity of doing so, at least as far as my limited time would permit. It afforded me an opportunity of seeing many very important improvements, and their great advantage to an institution of the kind. I took especial interest in carefully examining the ventilating and heating apparatus of the buildings. It would afford me great satisfaction, and much benefit would result to our Institution, if they could be adopted.

For an account of the yearly expenditures, reference is made to the Steward's report, hereto appended.

In consequence of the failing condition of Dr. Wydowne's health, he has been compelled to resign his position as Assistant Physician.

Dr. L. F. Morehead enters on his duties with a valuable hospital experience, and will render material aid in the administration of the Asylum.

It affords me satisfaction to state that the Matron, Mrs. Joanna Allen, R. F. McGill, Steward, J. B. Allen, Engineer, and the employees, with some few exceptions, have performed their duties with a fidelity worthy of praise.

To the Rev'ds Mr. Crane, of Jackson, Mr. Hunnicut, Mr. Caskie, Mr. Harris, and Dr. Deems, now of N. York, and Editor of the Watchman, we are under obligations for conducting religious services in our chapel, on several occasions.

We have regularly received the Clarion and Handsboro' Democrat, for which we are under great obligations to the Editors.

We would moreover, wish to acknowledge the receipt of sixty copies of the Mississippi Almanac for 1866, from Oscar T. Keeler, Columbus, Miss., to whom we are under many obligations for the same.

In conclusion, it remains for me to express my gratitude and sincere thanks for your indulgence and uniform kindness, and for the aid and counsel you have afforded me in conducting the Institution.

A. B. CABANISS, M. D.,
Medical Superintendent.

MEMORIAL

TO THE

GOVERNOR AND LEGISLATURE,

RELATIVE TO THE LAW

TAXING TRAVELERS,

AND

ASKING ITS REPEAL.

MEMORIAL.

To His Excellency, Benjamin G. Humphreys, Governor of the State of Mississippi, and the Honorable, the Members of the Legislature:

The memorial of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, the Southern Railroad, the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, the Mississippi Central Railroad, the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and the Selma and Meridian Railroad.

These memorialists would respectfully state that they have carefully considered the act of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, approved Dec. 5,1865, levying a tax of one-half cent per mile on persons travelling over Railroads in this State. They have also considered the communications of the Governor, proposing a composition or arrangement with the Road for the payment of this tax. It has been the anxious wish of the Directory of these several Roads to meet the views of the Executive on this subject, and as far as they could, consistently with duty, to comply with the requisitions of the Legislature in reference to this tax. The Directory of these Roads are Trustees for others. They have no power to make arrangements prejudicial to the interests and rights of those whom they represent, nor to do any act that may involve them in controversies that may impair the value of the franchises granted to them. Acting under this sense of duty and responsibility, the Directors of the several Roads have felt constrained, though reluctantly, to decline the arrangement proposed by the Governor, for the composition or collection of this tax, and they feel it due, both to him and to them, that they should give some of the reasons for their action, and at the same time appeal to the Legislature for a repeal of the law levying the tax.

A careful examination, by counsel, to whom this question has been referred, has resulted in the clear and settled conviction, that the tax, so far as it is made applicable to citizens of other States, travelling through Mississippi, and applicable to

citizens of the State of Mississippi travelling to other States, cannot be collected, without violating the rights of such per-
oi
sons, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that the law, so far as it applies to such persons, is unconstitutional and void. If this be so, it is evident that the officers of these Roads could not enforce the collection of this tax without violating the law, and making both themselves and the Roads, liable in an action for damages at the suit of any person aggrieved by their conduct. If such parties should refuse to pay the tax, and its collection should be attempted, either by a seizure of their property, or by ejecting them from the cars, their claim might be, for what is called "punitive or exemplary" damages; in which case the responsibility of the Company would be measured by the unlimited discretion of juries. The past experience of these Companies has satisfied your memorialists, that parties believing the tax to be unconstitutional, would resist the payment of the tax, and institute suits for damages against the Companies, if its collection was enforced. That the law levying this tax is unconstitutional, the following considerations, it is believed, will satisfy the minds both of your Excellency and of the Legislature.

By the provisions of section eight, article one, of the Constitution of the United States, it is declared that "the Congress shall have power to regulate the commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States and with the Indian tribes."

This provision of the Constitution has been the subject of much discussion and frequent adjudication.

Among the earliest cases in which the construction of this provision was involved, is that of Gibbons vs. Ogden, 9th Wheaton, p. 1; same case, 6th Curtis, p. 1. In that case, the Supreme Court of the United States, in an opinion, delivered by Chief Justice Marshall, declares "that commerce is undoubtedly traffic; but it is something more; it is intercourse. It describes the commercial intercourse between nations and parts of nations, in all its branches, and is regulated by prescribing rules for carrying on that intercourse. The mind can scarcely conceive a system for regulating commerce between nations, which shall exclude all laws concerning navigation, which shall be silent on the admission of the vessels of the one nation into the ports of the other, and be confined to prescribing rules for the conduct of individuals in the actual employment of buying and selling, or of barter."

In the same opinion, he declares that "it has been universally admitted that the foregoing words comprehend every species of commercial intercourse between the United States and

foreign nations. No sort of trade can be carried on between this country and any other, to which this power does not extend. It has been truly said that commerce, as the word is used in the Constitution, is a unit, any part of which is indicated in the term.

If this be the admitted meaning of the word, in its application to foreign nations, it must carry the same meaning throughout the sentence, and remain a unit, unless there be some plain intelligible cause which alters it.

The subject to which the power is next applied, is to commerce "among the several States." The word among means intermingled with; a thing which is "among" others is intermingled with them. Commerce among the several States cannot stop at the external boundary line of each State, but may be introduced into the interior."

Pursuing these principles to their legitimate and proper conclusion, the Court reached the result, that the power to regulate commerce under the Constitution of the United States, was exclusively vested in Congress, and that it applied not only to the transportion of goods, but of passengers; and that any State laws which undertook to regulate or restrict, by means of taxation or otherwise, the commercial intercourse between the States, either in reference to the traffic in goods, or the intercourse of travellers, were unconstitutional and void.

Subsequently, the direct question of the power to tax passengers, came up in what are known as the "Passenger Cases," reported in 17th Curtis, commencing at page 122. The Judges of the Court delivered their opinions *seriatim*, and the following propositions were determined by a majority of the Court:

1st. That the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, "belongs exclusively to Congress, and that any State law attempting to regulate commerce in these particulars is absolutely void."

2d. That commerce, in the meaning of the Constitution, not only means the importation and traffic in goods, but also the importation and introduction of travellers and passengers.

3d. That any State laws which attempted to prohibit the importation of persons, or to tax the introduction of the same, for any purpose, whatever, whether it be the introduction of persons or travellers from foreign countries, or the intercourse of passengers between the several States, is an attempt to regulate commerce, and is therefore void, because it is the exercise of a right which belongs exclusively to the General Government.

The cases in which the foregoing principles were decided, arose upon statutes passed by the Legislatures of New York and Massachusetts, levying a tax upon passengers brought

from foreign countries into those States, and the principle actually decided is expressed in the following language by Judge Curtis in his Reports:

"A State law which requires the masters of vessels engaged in foreign commerce, to pay a certain sum to a State officer on account of every passenger brought from a foreign country into the State, is inoperative by reason of its conflict with the Constitution and the laws of the United States."

Judge McLane, in delivering his opinion in the above cases, defined commerce to be an "exchange of commodities;" but this designation, he says, "does not convey the full meaning of the term. It includes navigation and intercourse."

That the transportation of passengers is a part of commerce, is not now an open question. In Gibbons vs. Ogden, this Court said: "No clear distinction is perceived between the powers to regulate vessels for transporting men for hire, and property for hire." He further declares that "when merchandize or property is imported from a foreign country, it is not subject to the taxing power of the State until it is taken from the ship and becomes mingled with the property of the people of the State; and the same rule applies to passengers. When they leave the ship and become mingled with the citizens of the State, they become subject to the laws of the State, but not till then."

"The same rules are applicable to the citizens of different States in their intercourse with each other. While *in transitu*, passing from one State to the other, whether on railroads, steamboats, turnpikes, or by any other mode of travel, they are alike exempt from the operations of all State laws which would impede or check their free or uninterrupted transit, whether those laws contain a direct prohibition, or impair its exercise by means of a tax."

In commenting on this subject, Judge McLane says: "If this power to tax passengers from a foreign country belongs to a State, a tax on the same principle may be imposed on all persons coming into or passing through it from any other State in the Union. If this may be done in New York, any other State may do the same on all the lines of our internal navigation. Passengers on a steamboat which plies on the Ohio, the Mississippi, or any of our other rivers, or on the lakes, may be required to pay a tax imposed at the discretion of each State within which the boat shall touch. And the same principle will sustain a right in every State to tax all persons who shall pass through its territory on railroad cars, canal boats, stages, or in any other manner. This would enable a State to establish and enforce a non-intercourse with every other State."

The Judges in the "Passenger Cases" delivered their opinions *seriatim*. Judge Wayne, in his opinion, says: "This Court has long since decided, that the constitutional power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes, is exclusively vested in Congress, and that no part of it can be exercised by a State." He also declared, that the commerce of the United States includes an intercourse of persons as well as the importation of merchandize, and that any State law imposing a tax upon passengers, whether citizens or foreigners, upon the intercourse of persons from State to State, or from foreign countries to the United States, is unconstitutional and void. These principles were clearly pronounced by a majority of the Court in delivering their opinions. Dissenting opinions were delivered by Chief Justice Taney, and by Justices Woodbury and Daniels. The views, however, expressed in the dissenting opinions, will not sustain the constitutionality of the Revenue Law of Mississippi, now under consideration. On the contrary, Chief Justice Taney is very explicit, in confining his opinion to the question then before the Court, to-wit: The power of a State to tax foreign passengers coming into it from abroad. He denied positively and clear the right of any State to tax the citizens of other States in their intercourse with each other in their transit through it. His language is as follows: "In speaking of the taxing power in this case, I must, however, be understood as speaking of it as it is presented in the record, that is to say, as the case of passengers from a foreign port. The provisions contained in that tax relating to American citizens, who are passengers from the ports of other States—is a different question and involves very different considerations. It is not now before us; yet in order to avoid misunderstanding, it is proper to say that, in my opinion, it cannot be maintained. Living as we do under a common Government, charged with the great concerns of the whole Union, every citizen of the United States, from the most remote States or Territories, is entitled to free access, not only to the principal departments established at Washington, but also to its judicial tribunals and public offices in every State and Territory of the Union. And the various provisions in the Constitution of the United States, such for example as the right to sue in a Federal court sitting in another State, the right to pursue and reclaim one who has escaped from service, the equal privileges and immunities secured to citizens of other States, and the provisions that vessels bound to or from one State to another shall not be obliged to enter and clear, or pay duties, all prove that it intended to secure the freest intercourse between the citizens of the different States. For all the great purposes for which

the Federal Government was formed, we are one people with one common country. We are all citizens of the United States, and as members of the same community must have the right to pass and repass through any part of it as freely as in our own State. And a tax imposed by a State for entering its territories or harbors, is inconsistent with the rights which belong to citizens of other States as members of the Union, and with the objects which that Union was intended to attain. Such a power in the States could produce nothing but discord and mutual irritation, and they very clearly do not possess it."

Nothing which your memorialists can say, would add to the force of this language. It establishes beyond question, the proposition that the Revenue Act for the State of Mississippi, in so far as it imposes a tax upon citizens of other States travelling on railroads through the States, violates the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and cannot be enforced by the railroads or their officers, without making themselves tresspassers, and being held responsible accordingly.

Whether the law can be constitutionally enforced against citizens of the State of Mississippi presents a different question. It is certainly a grave question, whether the Legislature can pass laws taxing one class of travellers, those who travel by Railroad, while all others travelling by steamboat or otherwise, are permitted, in the pursuit of pleasure or business, to travel through the State untaxed. Even if such power exists, the propriety of such legislation may well be doubted; inasmuch as the burdens of government, would be made to bear more heavily, upon one class of the community than another, and might, in the end, become so heavy, as altogether to deter them from travelling by Railroad, thus paralyzing the energies and crippling the usefulness of corporations, established, to develop the industry and to promote the commercial and social intercourse of the State.

An attempt by your memorialists to collect this tax, would prove a constant source of irritation and annoyance to the travelling public. The State has provided under its constitution and laws, for collectors of the revenue in each county, and it may well be doubted, whether it would be competent for the officers of the Railroads, who are frequently citizens of other States, travelling rapidly through the State, as conductors on the cars, to collect this tax. But even if the Legislature could confer this power, your memorialists would be unwilling that they should exercise it, as it would certainly bring them into irritating and annoying controversies and collisions with the public, that in the end, might be seriously detrimental and damaging to the interests of the roads.

But again, your memorialists, have endeavored so to manage the business of these roads, as to make them not only cheap and convenient modes of travel, for the wealthy and prosperous, but to confer upon the indigent and helpless some of the benefits resulting from their establishments. Accordingly they have established a free list, embracing the maimed and indigent of all classes, including the destitute widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, giving transportation, without charge, to all donations of provisions and other articles, which the humane and charitable, whether at home or abroad, may administer to their necessities. They have also reduced the fare, charged to ministers of the gospel, when travelling in performance of their clerical duties. The provisions of this law, would impose upon the Railroads, the necessity of collecting this tax from these persons, permitted by the roads, to travel free, or in the event of a failure to collect it, the roads would make themselves responsible for its payment. Your memorialists do not believe, that the Legislature would impose a duty so unpleasant and invidious upon the roads.

Your memorialists would further represent, that if the principle of taxing travellers upon railroads be once established by the State, and acquiesced in by the companies, it would ultimately lead to the most embarrassing and pernicious consequences.

These roads traverse long distances through the State, passing through many counties. The Boards of Police of these counties, possess the taxing power, and it is apprehended, that in many instances, when in need of revenue, or even for the purpose of relieving the citizens of their own counties from taxation, they would levy a tax upon railroad travellers passing through their counties; and require its collection by the officers of the railroads, or attempt to collect it by county officers. The taxes thus levied, would be onerous and burdensome—detrimental, if not destructive to the interests of the roads, and lead to complications of the most serious and embarrassing character.

If the taxing power asserted in the bill under consideration, can be constitutionally exercised by the Legislature, your memorialists feel sure, that in view of the difficulties and embarrassments of its enforcement and of the injurious consequences, that would inevitably grow out of it, this Legislature, governed by wise and enlightened views of political economy, and being unwilling to cripple the energies and impair the usefulness of these corporations, will decline to exercise a power, whose constitutionality is seriously questioned—whose policy is more than doubted, and which discriminates against

the railroads in this State, in favor of foreign railroads; giving them a bonus in the transaction of their business, which the railroads in this State are made to pay.

A few observations will make this proposition sufficiently manifest:

A chief source of the profit of railroads is found in their travel. The amount of travel, depends on the speed, safety, andcheapness, by which it can be done. Hence it is a constant study, to increase the speed, as far as it can be done with safety, and to reduce the fare, as low as it can be done, with profit. The railroads passing through this State, are dependent for most of their travel, on "through" passengers, travelling, between the Northern and Southern sections of the Union, and from the Atlantic sea board, to the great States of the South and West. There are competing lines of railroads and steamboats for this travel, outside of the limits of this State. The steamboats on the Mississippi river, the railroads through Alabama and Tennessee, are all active competitors for it. Whatever enhances the price of travel, through this State, tends to divert the stream of travel from it. The tax levied by the present law, upon travellers on railroads, places the railroads in this State, in this predicament; either the railroads must raise the price of travel, and thus throw the tax upon the passenger, thereby necessarily turning travel from these roads, because of the enhanced price; or the railroads must keep the rate of travel as low as that on other lines, and pay the tax out of their own income, thus diminishing their profits by the amount of the tax; while other roads out of the State, not being thus taxed, realize a much greater profit, from the same rate of fare, than the roads in this State can possibly receive. It is thus manifest, that the law under consideration, discriminates against railroads in Mississippi, and in favor of those out of the State, and consequently, confers a bonus upon foreign railroads, at the expense of our own. We may illustrate this view of the subject, in the following manner:

The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Raliroad and the Central Railroad, pass through the State, a distance of 302 miles. A tax of one-half cent per mile, on each traveller would amount to $1 51. If the railroad enhances the price of fare, by the amount of this tax, travellers, in order to avoid the payment of it, will use other routes; thus diminishing the profits of the roads in this State, and increasing the profits of other roads accordingly. Nor will the State collect any tax, from the travellers, thus diverted out of it. But if the railroads do not increase the fare, to the amount of the tax levied; the whole amount of the tax, will fall upon the roads and be deducted from their earnings,thus diminishing the value of their

stock, impairing their usefulness and lessening their capacity to compete with roads out of the State.

Another view of this subject may be taken. In arranging a tariff of travel for through passengers, it was made upon consultation with officers of railroads out of the State, running in connection with the railroads in this State. The price of fare for such travel was reduced to the lowest rate consistent with a living profit, and each road receives in proportion for the distance travelled over it at the rate established. The roads outside of the State with whom this arrangement was made, object to an increase of the rate for "through" travel, because of the tax levied by the State, so that the railroads in this State can only collect their pro rata realized from "through" travel at the tariff fixed upon; and the tax levied upon passengers, must necessarily be deducted from the earnings of the road received from such travel, and is thus a direct tax upon the road itself.

Your memorialists do not believe, that the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, would willingly place such burthens on the railroads in this State—nor that they would knowingly discriminate against their interests, or intentionally adopt a policy, which will pull down the railroads in this State, and build up rival roads out of it.

That such will be the consequences of this law, your memorialists, after a mature and careful consideration, feel well assured, and so believing, your memorialists are compelled reluctantly to decline making any "composition or arrangement" for the collection of this tax. A sense of duty also requires them respectfully to protest against its enforcement, and earnestly to request a repeal of the law by which it was levied. The liberality and generosity which should always characterize the legislation of a State, in reference to these roads, induces your memorialists to prefer this appeal, to the sense of justice and fair dealing of the Legislature, with every confidence of success.

Six years of disastrous war, have dealt hardly upon these railroads, in common, with every other interest in the State. They had been built at a very heavy cost, and completed just before the commencement of the war. They had borrowed large amounts of money, which was used in their construction and the purchase of rolling stock. To secure the payment of this money and accruing interest, they were compelled to mortgage their entire property, including their iron and road bed. These debts, with six years of accumulated interest, are unpaid, and many of them are due. The creditors reside at the North and in Europe, and though dealing as favorably, as under the circumstances could have been hoped, they now urge a settlement of their demands, and at least a payment of interest. The

close of the war found these roads utterly prostrated—without rolling stock or engines, with their iron much worn, and in many instances rendered useless from being bent when the roads were torn up by the armies—with their cross-ties entirely rotten, their bridges destroyed, and their road beds materially damaged, these Companies have been for the last eighteen months struggling for life. They have prospered thus far, beyond their most sanguine hopes; but to enable them to meet their obligations, to save their property from foreclosure and sale under mortgages, to perform efficiently their duties as common carriers, and to save their franchises from utter loss and sacrifice, they must have the generous support of the Legislature and people of this State—and for a time at least, must be lieved from the burden of a tax, which would go far to crush their energies and prostrate their power.

Since these roads were built, the stockholders have never received one dollar, for the large investments made by them; and many long years of economy in the management, and energy and prudence in the conduct of their affairs, must elapse, before a hope can be entertained that a dividend will be declared.

Many widows and orphans have their all invested in the stock of these railroads. They look with watchfulness and anxiety to the conduct and management of the Directors, knowing that upon the success of their exertions, once more, to build up the fortunes of these prostrate Companies, the question of their utter destitution or moderate competency must depend.

It is in their behalf, and in the names of the stockholders generally, for whom your memorialists are only Trustees, that they are induced to make this appeal to the Executive and Legislature of this State, to be relieved from an onerous and oppressive tax.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
President N. O. J. and G. N. R. R.

A. M. WEST,
President Central R. R. Co.

F. M. WHITE,
President Miss. and Tenn. R. R. Co

SAM. TATE,
President M. and C. R. R. Co.

M. B. PRITCHARD,
Ge'l Sup't Selma and Meridian R. R.

M. EMANUEL,
President Southern R. R. Co.

ABRAM MURDOCK,
For Mobile and Ohio R. R. Co.

MAJORITY REPORT.

MR. PRESIDENT:

The Joint Committee of the two Houses on State and Federal Relations, to whom was referred the Special Message of the Governor, enclosing a communication from the Hon. Wm. L. Sharkey, Senator elect, on the subject of an Amendment of the Federal Constitution, &c., &c., have directed me to make the following report:

The Committee have given that careful attention to the subject, which the short time they have had it before them, will allow.

The communication of the Hon. Wm. L. Sharkey is in the form of an Amendment to the Constitution, to be suggested by the Legislature to Congress, to be by it submitted to the States.

There is an anxious desire on the part of the people that there should be a speedy restoration of constitutional benefits. They are ready—as is this Legislature—to give the most serious and earnest consideration to any just measure which proposes finally to settle the complication of State and Federal relations. The adoption of the paper, by a vote of the two Houses of the Legislature, would not relieve us from embarrassment. It is not proposed by Congress, where the power to refer Amendments directly to the States resides. The several propositions included in that paper would be taken into most careful deliberation, if they came before the Legislature in the shape of a final disposition of the subject, and would thereby bring stability and repose.

The people of Mississippi had supposed that what was done in 1865, removed out of the way the obstructions which interposed between them and the Federal Government.

The war had destroyed the status of slavery. The State Convention accepted this as a fact, and invested emancipation with the form of legality by a constitutional amendment. With the like formality they negatived and abandoned the claim of secession which had been asserted in 1861, and with equal formality recognized what was then begun, and subsequently supported with arms as insurrectionary in character.

In these things the State conceded in the fullest manner all that was claimed, or supposed to be claimed of her by the National Government, and as required by the exigencies.

These important events transpired during the recess of Congress. Our people did not doubt that when that body convened, Representatives would be promptly received in the House and Senate.

In these matters the State conformed her action to the views of the Executive of the United States, which was the only department of the Government with which communication could then be had. It was not supposed or anticipated that there would be any conflict of opinion or policy between the Executive and Congress.

President Lincoln, in his Proclamation of 8th July, 1864, stating the reasons why he withheld his assent from the "Bill to guarantee to certain States whose governments have been overthrown, a Republican Government," among other things, says: "That while I am (as I was in December last, when by proclamation I propounded a plan for restoration,) unwilling, by a formal approval of this Bill, to be *inflexibly* committed by any single plan of restoration, &c., &c., and while I am unprepared to declare that the Free State Constitutions and governments already adopted and installed in Arkansas and Louisiana, shall be set aside and held for naught, or to declare a constitutional competency in Congress to abolish slavery; but am at the same time hoping and expecting a Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery throughout the nation may be adopted," &c., &c.

The Proclamation of December 8th, 1863, lays down the plan of the President as follows:

"I do further proclaim, declare, &c., that whenever in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, &c., &c., a number of persons, not less than one-tenth in number, of the votes cast in each State at the Presdential election of the year of our Lord 1860—each having *taken the oath* aforesaid, and not having since violated it, and being a qualified voter by the election laws of the State existing immediately before the so-called act of secession, and excluding all others, shall re-establish a State Government, which shall be republican, and in no wise contravening said oath—such shall be recognized as the true government of the State, and the State shall receive there under the benefits of the constitutional provision, which declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, &c., &c. And I do further proclaim, declare and make known, that any provision which may be adopted by such State governments in relation to the freed people of such

State, which shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom, provide for their education—and which may yet be consistent, as a temporary arrangement, with their present condition as a laboring, landless and homeless class, will not be objected to by the Executive."

The form of oath set forth in the preceding part of the proclamation, is as follows:

I, ———, do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by, and faithfully support all acts of Congress formed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so far and so long as not repealed, modified or held void by Congress, or by decision of the Supreme Court; and that I will in like manner abide by, and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves, so far and so long as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court, &c., &c.

Further quoting, the President adds: "This proclamation is intended to present to the people of the States, wherein the national authority has been suspended, and loyal State governments have been subverted, a mode in and by which the national authority and loyal State governments may be re-established within said States."

"And while the mode presented is the best the Executive can suggest, with his present impressions, it must not be understood that no other possible mode would be acceptable."

The essential features of President Lincoln's "plan" may be thus analyzed and summed up:

1. The State governments must be inaugurated on the basis of the absolute freedom of the colored race.

2. Those alone who were electors by the law of the State, immediately prior to secession, could vote.

3. Such only of them as had given evidence of loyalty to the Government and the Constitution by taking the form of oath indicated.

4. A small number of the electors might initiate State governments, for the plain reason, however, that an opportunity did not offer to all to participate.

5. The exclusion of certain enumerated classes of persons from amnesty and of the oath.

At the date of this proclamation the war was flagrant. The national authority had not been completely restored over the entire territory of any one State. Therefore, it was provided, that a less number than a majority of the voters might be enabled to set up State governments.

In May, 1865, all opposition to the Federal Government had been overcome. The State functionaries were removed, and there was no other Government than such as was administered by military authority.

Up to this time Congress had not prescribed the conditions on which the States should be restored.

In June, 1865, President Johnson begun the work of reconstruction, on the same plan, and in agreement with the principles laid down by Mr. Lincoln. He appointed a provisional Governor, and instructed him to call a Convention, to be elected by the voters who had taken an oath identical in terms with the one contained in President Lincoln's proclamation. All might vote who would thus prepare themselves; for the entire State was subject to the National rule.

In these circumstances, and thus constituted, the Convention assembled in August of that year.

In the absence of the will of Congress, expressed by legislation, in view of the fact that Congress had not by any vote dissented from the principles enunciated in Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of December, 1863, the people and the Convention might well suppose, that if they complied with what was required by the Executive Department, they were fully meeting and conforming to the exigencies of the situation. The acceptance of the oath, and voting, committed the people to a recognition of the fact that slavery had been destroyed, and that the State Government must be set up on the basis of universal freedom. It further committed them in the modee, most solemn among men, to the support of the Constitution and the union of the States thereunder.

All this has been done.

The Convention placed the State, as they sincerely believed, in accord and harmony with the United States. So far as that Convention had knowledge or information, it did everything that was claimed by the National Government.

The prompt action of the people shows how ready they were to accept and conform to the situation, and how solicitous they were for amicable relations.

Although Congress has proposed to the States two amendments of the Constitution, bearing directly on the internal affairs of the Southern people, one of which has been, and the other may yet be ratified, and although these propositions have been characterized, each in its turn, by some parties in the loose and general language of political debate and controversy, as containing terms of reconciliation, yet, as respects that which has been ratified, it has been established, and as to that which is pending, it is manifest that they were not offered by Congress to the Southern States as the conditions of resto-

ration to their former political rights, and their former relations to the other States in the Union.

It may therefore be affirmed, that so far as Congress has manifested any purpose touching the affairs of the Southern States, it has not distinctly indicated or prescribed what, if anything further, these States must do—or ought to do—to recover complete relations with the National Government and the other States in the Union; but, on the contrary, the indications seem to be, to vest in Congress a power to regulate the internal affairs of said States.

The people have never intended or manifested contumacy towards any department of the Government of the United States. They have acted all along, up to a very recent period, on the assumption, and in the confidence, that what had been done was all that was necessary to be done, or expected of them.

Mississippi, in the future, looks for the welfare, happiness and prosperity of her people in the Union. She cannot, and does not expect to recover from the prostration and impoverishment, which the war has entailed upon her, until constitutional amity and comity have been accorded to her.

Every consideration of present material interest, every hope of the future, urge her to a solution of present difficulties, which will be for the best interest of constitutional liberty and government and the perpetual union of people and States, under a Constitution dispensing equal blessings to all.

It cannot be for the permanent good of any State, North or South—surely must be to the detriment of agriculture, manufacture and commerce, in every section—that things should continue in uncertainty.

This Legislature would respectfully invite the attention of Congress to the anomalous condition of affairs, and declares that it will, as will the people of the State, do what is in its and their power to bring existing complications to a just, safe and final solution.

We appeal to the public political acts of the people, since May, 1865, to vindicate the truth of the statement, that they are not disloyal to the Government of the United States, that they are disposed to reform, (and submit that they have,) their Constitution and laws in adaptation to the new order.

We declare, representing, as we believe, the sentiments of the Legislature and people, that both will give the most earnest and deliberate consideration to propositions which Congress may offer, in the form of constitutional amendments, or otherwise, embracing and concluding all the matters that may stand in the way of tranquility, and a more perfect concord and union.

They, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the Congress be, and is hereby respectfully requested to declare and submit to this State, or the Legislature thereof, a final plan for the adjustment of State and Federal relations, by the terms whereof representation in Congress will be restored, and all other constitution benefits assured.

Resolved, further, That the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, with request that they will lay the same before their respective Houses of Congress.

SIMRALL, Chairman.

MINORITY REPORT.

The undersigned members of the Committee on State and Federal Relations, concurring as they do, in the general argument of the report of the Majority, cannot give their assent to the clause in the fourth paragraph in these words:

"The several propositions included in the paper, would be taken into most careful deliberation, if they came before the Legislature in the shape of a final disposition of the subject, and would thereby bring stability and repose."

If these words are more than a repetition of a sentence immediately preceding, they are designed to convey, or at least, do convey, the impression, that the propositions would be acceded to as a final disposition of the subject. The undersigned are not prepared to make this declaration. The present session of the Legislature is rapidly drawing to a close, and a new Legislature, to assemble next fall, can better speak the wishes of the people than we can, upon a subject, with reference to which so far, at least, the people have shown an entire and hearty unanimity.

Respectfully submitted.

GILES M. HILLYER,
A. J. LEWIS.

TABULAR STATEMENT.

COUNTIES.	Total Special Tax.	Proportion of Special Tax.	Indigents under Sec. 3.	Indigents under Sec. 8.	Total Indigents.	Date of filing Report under Sec. 3.	Date of filing Report under Sec. 8.	White Population.	Black Population.	Grand Total.
Adams	$18,681 37	$3,736	....	....	....	.....	.....	4,687	12,039	16,726
Amite	1,084 90	216	131	....	131	Nov. 26, 1866	.....	3,260	6,250	10,510
Attala	1,029 80	204	449	130	579	Oct. 15, 1866	June 29, 1866	7,636	5,003	12,639
Bolivar	3,000 00	600	....	...	....	.....	.....	1,334	6,156	7,490
Calhoun	283 10	56	536	....	536	Dec. 11, 1866	.....	6,609	1,931	8,540
Carroll	12,295 10	2,458	....	....	....	.....	.....	8,317	11,397	19,714
Chickasaw	2,627 70	524	....	210	210	.....	May 22, 1866	8,789	8,337	17,116
Choctaw	1,245 10	248	....	914	914	.....	July 31, 1866	12,337	4,501	16,838
Claiborne	13,822 64	2,764	....	....	....	.....	.....	2,934	8,310	11,244
Clarke	2,889 94	578	....	586	586	.....	May 18, 1866	5,323	3,905	9,228
Coahoma	2,917 00	582	....	....	....	.....	.....	1,756	4,260	6,040
Copiah	8,842 66	1,768	....	171	171	.....	July 2 & Aug. 22, 1866.	8,541	9 140	17,686
Covington	343 90	68	....	....	....	.....	.....	2,271	1,085	3,356
DeSoto	7,134 49	1,426	264	.....	264	Oct. 15, 1866	.....	10,669	12,749	23,418
Franklin	3,241 88	648	124	....	124	Oct. 4, 1866	.....	3,845	3,715	7,560
Greene	none.	none.	83	.....	83	Jan. 31, 1867	.....	1,448	642	2,090

Hancock	323 00	64						2,684	1,270	3,954
Harrison	294 50	58						2,268	627	2,895
Hinds	10,357 79	2,070	67	75	142	Nov. 21, 1866	May 4 and 18 1866.	8,699	16,950	25,649
Holmes	3,146 82	628						5,368	10,748	16,116
Issaquena	2,472 85	494						573	4,955	5,528
Itawamba	2,410 45	482	834	585	1419	Jan. 4, 1867	July 19, 1866	12,957	2,924	15,881
Jackson	none.	none.		66	66		June 28, 1866	2,533	536	3,069
Jasper	2,337 00	466		265	265		May 17, 1866	5,739	4,493	10,232
Jefferson	6,861 71	1,372		33	33		July 24, 1866	2,875	9,015	11,890
Davis	296 40	58		21	21		Mch. 13, 1866			
Kemper	1,250 20	250		483	483		Mch. 18, 1866	5,687	5,426	11,113
Lafayette	1,931 36	386		15	15		May 10, 1866	7,631	4,987	12,618
Lauderdale	3,776 00	754		495	495		May 25, 1866	7,858	6,698	14,556
Lawrence	5,045 13	1,008	204	195	399	Nov. 17, 1866	June 25, 1866	5,833	4,093	9,926
Leake	345 80	68	246	31	277	Dec. 21, 1866	Mch. 28, 1866	6,458	3,152	9,610
Lowndes	23,887 80	4,776		24	24		May 3, 1866	5,609	17,731	23,340
Madison	12,171 70	2,434		90	90		May 1, 1866	4,457	13,789	18,446
Marion	256 50	50		141	141		June 26, 1866	2,276	1,705	3,981
Marshall	4,416 64	862	228		228	Sept. 28, 1866		10,578	11,883	22,460
Monroe	4,894 60	978						10,776	11,250	22,628
Neshoba	739 10	146		267	267		Aug. 10, 1866	5,451	1,662	7,113
Newton	1,663 35	332		406	406		May 24, 1866	5,679	4,358	10,037
Noxubee	5,308 88	1,060		253	253		May 12, 1866	5,793	11,858	17,145
Oktibbeha	2,109 00	420						5,513	11,632	13,117
Panola	6,854 17	1,370	177	106	283	Oct. 23, 1866	May 11, 1866	6,237	9,152	15,389
Perry	112 10	22		169	169		Aug. 6, 1866			
Pike	5,799 77	1,158		35	35		May 10, 1866	6,579	5,029	11,608

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Toatl Special Tax.	Proportion of Special Tax.	Indigents under Sec. 3.	Indigents under Sec. 8.	Total Indigents.	Date of filing Report under Sec. 3.	Date of filing Report under Sec. 8.	White Population.	Black Population.	Grand Total.
Pontotoc.... ...	946 10	188	....	356	356	.....	Ap'l 28, 1866	14,086	5,835	19,921
Rankin.....	3,924 75	784	....	6	6	.....	Ap'l 14, 1866	5,669	5,091	10,760
Scott.....	1,582 70	316	32	32	358	Oct. 5, 1866	May 1, 1866	4,800	2,388	7,859
Simpson.....	813 20	162	....	210	210	.....	May 1, 1866	3,582	2,247	5,829
Smith.....	1,041 20	108	302	404	706	Oct. 15, 1866	Ap'l 27, 1866	5,145	2,031	7,176
Sunflower	1,214 10	242	....	....	....	.....	.....	1,096	3,505	4,601
Tallahatchie .	1,900 00	380	129	....	129	Jan. 19, 1867	.....	2,691	4,759	7,450
Tippah.....	889 20	176	882	46	928	Oct. 15, 1866	Ap'l 16, 1866	14,671	4,710	19,381
Tishomingo.....	3,823 85	764	1070	165	1235	Dec. 20, 1866	June 9, 1866	17,308	3,769	21,077
Tunica.....	1,261 60	252	....	....	....	.....	.....	1,146	3,533	4,679
Warren..	33,165 41	6,632	29		29	Jan. 18, 1867	.....	6,714	16,023	22,737
Washington.....	2,500 00	500	....	....	...	.....	.....	1,390	11,918	13,308
Wayne.....	421 80	84	....	193	193	.....	May 12, 1866	2,098	1,920	4,018
Wilkinson.....	11,927 26	2,384	109		109	Dec. 20, 1866	.....	3,067	9,488	12,555

Winston.....	1,740 90	348		262	262	.....	Mch. 28, 1866	6,214	4,015	10,229
Yalobusha.....	8,403 92	1,680	....	....	....	.....	.....	8,144	8,288	16,429
Yazoo.....	12,584 92	2,516	....	....	....	.....	.....	5,015	11,248	16,263
			6190	7440	13,630					

The provisions of the act of 1865, if carried out, would give to each indigent person about $4 40-2.
Under the provisions of the prorosed act, would give to each white inhabitant about 17 cents.

J. H. R. TAYLOR, Chairman on part of Senate.
C. W. POPE, Chairman on part of House.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT ARMY RECORDS,
JACKSON, Miss., October 13, 1865.

To His Excellency, B. G. Humphreys,
Governor of the State of Mississippi.

SIR: Pursuant to an act of the Legislature, approved December 1, 1865, entitled "An act to ascertain the number of maimed State and Confederate Soldiers, in this State, requiring artificial legs," I have the honor, herewith, to submit my report:

Under the said act, it was made the duty of the Assessors of the several counties to furnish me with certain data, according to prescribed forms sent them. Only thirty-six counties have, as yet, been heard from. Those counties, however, show a list of one hundred and eighty eight requiring artificial legs, making it safe to presume that there are, at least, three hundred in the State who are thus to be provided for.

I have had considerable correspondence with the manufacturers of artificial limbs, in different parts of the United States, each one of whom, of course, claim peculiar merits for their patent. I would suggest that if an appropriation should be made by the Legislature for the purchase or manufacture of artificial limbs, that a committee of physicians and mechanics be appointed to determine which patent will answer the best purpose.

The legs can be furnished to the State at an average cost of one hundred dollars, and the sum of thirty thousand dollars will be required to furnish all who need them. The legs can be manufactured at the capital, or at other points in the State.

I respectfully invite your attention to a communication from Rev. Dr. C. K. Marshall, whose efforts during the war, to supply Confederate soldiers with articial limbs, are well known. He is indebted to manufacturers, for quite a number of limbs furnished Mississippians, for which he was unable to obtain means to pay, and he asks that the manufacturers be compensated.

The pamphlets and communications, herewith filed, will explain fully the result of my investigation, all of which are respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, etc.,

J. L. POWER,
Sup't Army Records.

REPORT OF MAIMED STATE AND CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS IN MISSISSIPPI.

NAMES.	RANK.	COMPANY.	REGIMENT.	AGE.	In what service wounded—State or Confederate?	Whether maimed in actual service.	How wounded, by ball, shot, shell, or sabre.
E. Nathaniel Collman,	Private.	C.	35th Miss.	28	Confederate.	Act. Serv.	Ball.
Wm. Thos. Pope,	"	L.	48th "	38	"	"	"
John H. Branch,	"	Hudson's	Battery,	24	"	"	"
J. E. Bobo,	"	E.	Halcomb's.	19	"	"	"
Stephen Kemp,	"	G.	4th La.	30	"	"	"
R. E. Davidson,	Lieut.	I.	23d Tenn.	29	"	"	Shot.
Roscoe Dickins,	"	H.	5th Miss.	21	"	"	"
N. J. Bonner,	Private.	I.	33d Miss.	26	"	"	Ball.
Charles H. Gordon,	"	B.	33d Miss.	..	"	"	Shell.
Thos. D. Day,	"	A.	16th Miss.	31	"	"	Ball.
James D. Wallace,	"	H.	7th Miss.	33	"	"	R. R. Accident.
Thos. A. Moak,	"	B.	7th Miss.	26	"	"	Ball.
R. S. Wilson,	"	G.	8th Ala.	21	"	"	"
J. W. Ware,	"	H.	2d Miss.	25	"	"	Grape Shot.
W. J. Abernathy,	2d Lieut.	A.	4th Ark.	30	"	"	R. R. Accident.
D. P. Cypert,	2d Sergt.	C.	17th Miss.	28	"	"	Ball.
Jerome Westmoreland,	Private.	H.	2d Miss.	27	"	"	"
B. W. Switzer,	"	C.	27th Miss.	25	"	"	"
W. R. Lindsey,	"	H.	22d Miss.	28	"	"	"
A. J. Evans,	"	G.	31st Miss.	29	"	"	Shot.

James J. Anderson	Private.	F	7th Miss.	38	"	"	Ball.
G. W. Price,	2d Lieut.	K	17th "	23	"	"	"
John Morris,	2d Sergt.	C	11th "	27	"	"	Shot.
J. G. Shepherd,	Private.	D	29th "	23	"	"	"
P. M. Pitts,	"	C. G. A.	Coit's Bat'y	22	"	"	Shell.
S. J. Brandon,	"	H	2d Miss.	27	"	"	Ball.
A. J. McClendon,	"	A	Wade's cav	21	"	"	"
Jos. M. Hubbard,	1st Sergt.	H	2d Miss.	28	"	"	"
Henry S. Cole,	Sergt.	A	6th "	31	"	"	"
Franklin G. Evans,	Private.	A	9th Tex.	20	"	"	Shell.
Reuben H. Smith,	"	B	39th Miss.	32	"	"	Ball.
W. D. Hicks,	Lieut.	A	18th "	26	"	"	Shell.
Edward P. Hill,	Private.	D	6th "	23	"	"	Ball.
Elias J. Madden,	"	K	2d Cav.	33	"	"	
Geo. H. Tucker,	"	A	3d Batt.	25	"	"	"
Hugh Moss,	"	C	41st Miss.	24	"	"	R. R. Accident.
John C. Switenburg,	Captain.	H	16th "	27	"	"	Gun Shot.
Wm C. Norton,	Private.	B	2d "	21	"	"	Ball.
Wm. N. Neeley,	"	L	2d "	22	"	"	"
Ben. F. Thompson,	"	B	2d "	24	"	"	
David C. Tucker,	"	F	9th Ark.	23	"	"	"
Wm. H. King,	"	F	2d Miss.	25	"	"	"
Wm. S. Prince,	"	B	34th "	42	"	"	
James A. Shelton,	"	A	23d "	24	"	"	Shot.
John J. Wallace,	"	E	23d "	23	"	"	Ball.
Wm. B. Clayton,	"	B	32d "	24	"	"	Shot.
Wm. Miles,	"	C	Crescent La. Reg't.	40	"	"	

REPORT OF MAIMED STATE AND CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS—(CONTINUED.)

NAMES.	RANK.	COMPANY.	REGIMENT.	AGE.	In what service wounded—State or Confederate?	Whether maimed in actual service.	How wounded—by ball, shot, shell or sabre.
Patrick Deely,	Private.	E	48th Miss.		Confederate.	Act. Serv.	Ball.
P. O. Rafaty,	"	C	21st "	40	"	"	"
John W. Ruthenact,	Sergt.	E	48th "	36	"	"	
John S. Hoskins,	Captain,	A	38th "	35	"	"	Ball.
James W. Crenshaw,	Private,	B	1st Mi. Bat.	23	"	"	Shell.
Wm. W. Wilson,	"	B	" "	33	"	"	Shot.
E. R. Vaughn,	"	B	1st Miss.	24	"	"	R. R. Accident.
Edwin S. Ellis,	"	A	38th "	27	"	"	Ball.
Edward P. Stanley,	"	I	13th "	29	"	"	
William Blake,	"	K	18th	20	"	"	
Richard C. Lipsey,	"	A	"	23	"	"	
Rob't C. Kelly,	Lieut.	I	13th "	34	"	"	"
Henry T. Gillentine,	Private,	H	43d	20	"	"	"
Andrew M. Rea,	"	H	2d	27	"	"	"
John D. Parks,	"	A	"	27	"	"	
James B. Francis,	"	H	43d	31	"	"	Shell.
Geo. H. Montgomery,	3d Serg't,	B	6th "	21	"	"	Ball.
Charles S. Baldwin,	Private.	H	43d "	23	"	"	
Elijah G. Franks,		C	10th "	23	"	"	"
Thomas J. Whatley,	Corporal,	D	8th Ala.	26	"	"	Shell.

Pinckney C. Smith,	Private,	F	16th Miss.		"	"	
Godlove Jos. Cling,	"	D	22d "	20	"	"	Ball.
Claudius W. Sears,	Brig. Gen.			46	"	"	6 P'd'r Solid.
Henry J. Teas,	Corporal,	A	29th Miss.	21	"	"	Ball.
Egbert A. Meaders,	2d Serg't,	E	19th "	23	"	"	Grape Shot.
Enos B. Foust,	Private,	B	13th "	21	"	"	Ball.
Charles W. Harris,	"	G	11th "	22	"	"	"
James Buford,					"	"	
A. J. Stuart,	1st Lieut.	Bradford's	Battery.	28	"	"	Cannon Shot.
Henry O. Hard,	Sergeant,	Hoskins'		23	"	"	Shell.
Sam'l Blackman,	Private,	C	6th Miss.	35	"	"	Ball.
John J. Wells,	"	E	27th "	26	"	"	"
Wiley A. Kinlow,	"	K	4th "	22	"	"	
David Treadwell,	Sergeant,	F	33d "	31	"	"	
Francis M. Harper,	Private,	C	6th "	34	"	"	
Elias Philips,	Sergeant,	C	"	24	"	"	
Robert M. Cain,	Private,	C	18th "	27	"	Not in.	Neither.
William H. Kirk,	"	A	2d "	22	"	Act. Serv.	Ball.
Thos. E. Mullin,	Sgt. Maj.		11th "	26	"	"	Shell.
John A. Snell,	Private,	I	6th "	19	"	"	"
Geo. McDuffie Wilson,	"	A	19th Ala.	23	"	"	Shot.
Jesse C. McFerin,	"	G	18th Miss.	25			"
T. W. Pope,	"	B	20th "	28			Ball.
H. A. Knowles,	1st Serg't,	A	43d "	22			Shell.
Francis M. Uptain,	Private,	D	41st "	36			Ball.
Wm. L. Lock,	"	K	" "	31	"	"	"
Elihu P. Fain,	"	H	36th "	42	"	"	"

REPORT OF MAIMED STATE AND CONFEDRRATE SOLDIERS—(CONTINUED.)

NAMES.	RANK.	COMPANY.	REGIMENT.	AGE.	In what service wounded—State or Confederate.	Whether maimed in actual service.	How wounded, by ball, shot, shell or sabre.
Augustus A. Fant,	Private,	F	1st Mi. Cav.	21	Confederate.	Act. Serv.	Ball.
John H. Dew,	"	G	24th Ala.	29	"	"	"
Rob't C. Sullin,	"	A	4th Miss.	27	"	"	R. R. Accident.
Robert E V. Yates,	Captain,	D	41st "	33	"	"	Limb of a tree.
Sam'l M. Brown,	Private,	F	11th "	23	"	"	Grape Shot.
William R. Bracy,	Sergeant,	D	41st "	22	"	"	Ball.
Alonzo A. Cox,	Captain,	C	35th "	23	"	"	R. R. Accident.
Preston D. Greene,	Private,	K	" "	23	"	"	Ball.
John W. Jenkins,	"	A	14th Cav.	18	"	"	"
Wm. L. Davis,	"	E	22d Miss.	30	"	"	"
Henry M. Bates,	2d Lieut.	C	7th "	29	"	"	"
Peter A. Greene,	Private,	G	4th La.	26	"	"	"
Amoural Bradley,	"	K	44th Miss.	27	"	Ftge Duty	"
Iverson G. Richmond,	2d Lieut.	B	33d "	30	"	Act. Serv.	"
Peter F. Ellis,	Private,	I	13th "	23	"	"	"
Joseph W. Westbrook,	2d Lieut.	B	4th "	24	"	"	"
Joseph M. Weatherly,	Private,	I	13th "	22	"	"	"
William P. Love,	2d Lieut.	B	40th "	37	"	"	"
A. G. Ross,	4th Corp'l	I	13th "	20	"	"	"
William C. Evans,	Ensign,	A	6th "	27	"	"	Round Shot.

William W. Williamson,	Private,	H	1st Mi. Cav.	21	"	"	Ball.
Frances M. Gilbert,	1st Corp'l	A	30th Miss.	28	"	"	"
William F. Mothershed,	Private,	I	35th "	40	"	"	Shell.
Jesse C. Lott,	4th Corp'l	A	42d "	31	"	"	Ball.
Wm. C. Myers,	Private,	K	30th "	33	"	"	"
James G. Brassfield,	"	G	35th "	29	"	"	Grape Shot.
Sylvester Cooper,	"	A	17th "	35	"	"	Ball.
James H. Cheunalt,	Corporal,	C	31st "	23	"	"	Shell.
Geo. H. Jones,	Private,	I	2d "	21	"	"	Ball.
Jno. S. Jones,	"	H	24th "	37	"	"	"
James M. Griffin,	"	H	11th "	23	"	"	Shell.
Elzy W. Sanders,	"	F	41st "	23	"	"	"
James W. Thompson,	Corporal,	H	13th "	27	"	"	Ball.
Jno. F. Thompson,	Private,	C	31st "	23	"	"	"
Morgan C. Shell,	Sergeant,	C	" "	33	"	"	"
Sam'l P. Vance,	Private,	C	" "	29	"	"	Shell.
Stephen W. White,	"	H	24th "	21	"	"	Ball.
Reuben Hitt,	Captain,	K	" "	25	"	"	Grape Shot.
Jno. T. Middleton,	Sergeant,	A	20th Ala.	37	"	"	Ball.
Samuel H. Hannah,	Private,	K	15th Miss.	23	"	"	"
Preston D. Gunter,	Captain,	E	31st "	26	"	"	R. R. Accident.
Francis M. Otto,	Sergeant,	B	" "	25	"	"	Ball.
James S. Johnson,	Private,	I	" "	42	"	"	"
Arthur J. Thompson,	Captain,	G	7th Mi. Bat.	27	"	"	"
S. B. Hamlett,	Private,	K	1st Mi. Cav.	32	"	"	Shot.
R. A. Davis,	1st Lieut.	D	44th Miss.	26	"	"	Ball.
L. Ingram,	Private,	D	42d "	38	"	"	"

REPORT OF MAIMED STATE AND CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS—(CONTINUED.)

NAMES.	RANK.	COMPANY.	RECIMENT.	AGE.	In what service wounded—State or Confederate.	Whether maimed in actual service.	How wounded, by ball, shot, shell or sabre.
Lee L. Bradford,	Private.	A	10th Miss.	24	Confederate.	Act. Serv.	Ball.
Nathan Channel,	"	A	" "	27	"	"	"
Charles W. Ruby,	"	D	42d "	31	"	"	"
James T. Bowden,	"	H	Balentine,	26	"	"	"
Adolphus M. Applewhite,	1st Serg't,	F	18th Miss.	21	"	"	Grape Shot.
James G. Norvel,	Private,	A	10th "	35	"	"	C. Ball.
Donal McKinzay,	Lieut.	K	9th "	27	"	"	" "
Samuel L. Scott,	Private,	A	7th "	22	"	"	Ball.
Eugene C. Adams,	"	A	" "	21	"	"	Shell.
Ellison C. McManus,	"	K	" "	23	"	"	Ball.
Ephram Emfinger,	"	E	" "	38	"	"	"
Eli Collins,	"	A	3d "	23	"	"	"
Thomas Graves,	"	C	" "		"	"	"
Frank C. Pascoe,	Private.	D.	21st "	20	"	"	"
M. Jacobz,	"	A.	1st Texas.	30	"	"	"
N. Freeshon,	"	E.	21st Miss.	48	"	"	"
John B. Gildart,	"	K.	16th "	21	"	"	Schrapnel.
W. K. Cooper,	"	E.	21st "	21	"	"	Ball.
J. T. Downs,	"	D.	" "	24	"	"	"
A. J. Brannon,	"	"	" "	25	"	"	"

Wm. L. Brandon,	Lt. Col.		" "	61	"	"	"
John M. Turnipseed,	Private.	D.	5th "	27	"	"	"
Alex. F. Farrar,	"	E.	18th "	23	"	"	"
Clem. W. Wilkins,	"	A.	13th "	22	"	"	"
Wm. T. Crow,	2nd Sergt.	I.	35th "	27	"	"	"
Jonathan T. McDaniel,	Private.	F.	5th "	25	"	"	"
Daniel Koonce,	"	E.	" "	21	"	"	"
Geo. T. Smith,	Corp'l.	D.	35th "	23	"	"	"
James J. Simmons,	2nd Lieut.	E.	5th "	25	"	"	"
Jasper N. Ball,	Private.	A.	13th "	21	"	"	"
J. F. Story,	"	H.	15th "	28	"	"	"
John C. Brann,	Corp'l.	D.	29th "	21	"	"	"
John A. McMillan,	Private.	G.	11th "	27	"	"	Grape Shot.
John W. Wolff,	"	E.	44th "	24	"	"	Shot.
James Dester,	"	"	" "	23	"	"	Grape Shot.
Ben. Brown,	Corp'l.	"	" "	24	"	"	Ball.
Napoleon B. Russell,	Sergt.	K.	14th Ky.	25	"	"	"
James Glass,	Corp'l.	G.	48th Miss.	28	"	"	Rifle Ball.
George C. Heard,	Private.	B.	22d "	19	"	"	Ball.
Joseph D. Read,	1st Lieut.	K.	3d Mi. Bat.	22	"	"	"
Lee S. Harris,	1st Corp'l.	C.	Jeff. Davis Legion.	29	"	"	"
John P. Hackler,	Sergt.	K.	3d Mi. Bat.	23	"	"	Shell.
Wm. H. Gibbs,	Private.	A.	12th Miss.	24	"	"	Ball.
Jos. W. Parsons,	"	H.	18th "	22	"	"	"
Peter H. Sibley,	"	E.	" "	34	"	"	"
C. H. Wilson,	Lieut.	F.	16th "	32	"	"	Shell.

REPORT OF MAIMED STATE AND CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS—(CONTINUED.)

NAMES.	RANK.	COMPANY.	REGIMENT.	AGE.	In what service wounded—State or Confederate.	Whether maimed in actual service.	How wounded, by ball, shot, shell or sabre.
J. K. Kearney,	2nd Lieut.	Richards'	Battery.	37	Confederate.	Act. Serv.	
Jackson T. Johnson,	Private.	A.	19th Miss.	21	"	"	Grape Shot.
John H. Kelley,	"	K.	17th "	28	"	"	Ball.
H. W. Abrams,	"	G.	4th Mi. Cav	38	"	"	Minnie Ball.
James C. Page,	Sergt.	H.	15th Miss.	26	"	"	R. R. Collision.
Samuel M. Doolittle,	Private.	D.	45th "	23	"	"	Shot.
John D. Therrell,	Sergt.	C.	44th "	24	"	"	Minnie Ball.
Garr Cartwright,	Private.	I.	4th "	30	"	"	R. R. Collision.
Charles Westly Roberts,	Private.	B.	12th "	—	"	"	Ball.
Wm. R. McCutchen,	Lieut.	K.	10th Texas.	—	"	"	"
Samuel M. Dyer,	Colonel.		3d Miss.	—	"	"	"
C. C. Sibley,	Private.	I.	18th Miss.	31	"	"	"
E. A. O. Quinn,	"	E.	46th "	22	"	"	"
W. T. Shell,	Sergt.	B.	18th "	28	"	"	"
G. Gibbs,	Private.	D.	" "	20	"	"	"
W. Ellis,	"	"	" "	21	"	"	"
J. Winsted,	"	F.	" "	24	"	"	"

REPORT OF MAIMED STATE AND CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS—(CONTINUED.)

NAMES.	DATE When Wounded.	Where, and at what battle wounded.	Kind of op'ration—whether flap or circular.	Primary or Secondary Operation.	On lower, middle, or upper third of Leg.
E. Nathaniel Collman,	July 6, '63,	Vining Station, Georgia,	Flap.	Primary.	Junction of middle with upper third.
Wm. Thos. Pope,	Aug. 21, '63,	Petersburg, Virginia,	Circular.	"	Middle Third.
John H. Branch,	June 5, '63,	Vicksburg, Mississippi,	"	"	.....
J. E. Bobo,	Mar. 29, '65,	Hatch Run, Virginia,	Flap.	"	Upper Third.
Stephen Kemp,	Apl. 19, '65,	Appomattox C. H., Va.,	"	"	.....
R. E. Davidson,	April 6, '62,	Shiloh, Tennessee,	"	"	Middle Third.
Roscoe Dickins,	Aug. 25, '64,	Atlanta, Georgia,	"	"	Upper "
N. J. Bonner,	July 20, '64,	" "	"	"	" "
Charles H. Gordon,	Nov. 30, '64,	Franklin, Tennessee,	Circular.	"	Lower "
Thos. D. Day,	Aug. 21, '64,	Petersburg&Weldon R.R.	Flap.	"	.....
James D. Wallace,	Feb. 28, '62,	Near Pontachoula,	Circular.	"	Upper Third.
Thos. A. Moak,	July 22, '64,	Atlanta, Georgia,	Flap.	"	.....
R. S. Wilson,	July 30, '64,	Petersburg, Virginia,	Circular.	"	Upper Third.
J. W. Ware,	July 1, '63,	Gettysburg, Pa.,	"	Secondary.	.....
W. J. Abernathy,	May 22, '65,	Knoxville, Tennessee,	Flap.	Primary.	Lower Third.
D. P. Cypert,	Oct. 19, '64,	Belmont, Virginia,	Circular.	"	Upper Third.
Jerome Westmoreland,	Aug. 29, '62,	2d Manassas, Virginia,	"	"	.....
B. W. Switzer,	Oct. 8, '62,	Perryville, Kentucky,	Flap.	Secondary.	Lower Third.

W. R. Lindsay,	Oct. 3, '64,	Corinth, Mississippi,	Flap.	Primary.	.....
A. J. Evans,	July 20, '64,	Peachtree Creek, Georgia,	"	Primary.	Upper Third.
James J. Anderson,	July 15, '64,	Harrisburg, Mississippi,	"	"	.....
G. W. Price,	Dec. 11, '62,	Fredericksburg, Virginia,	Circular.	Secondary.	Upper Third.
John Morris,	July 3, '63,	Gettysburg, Pa.,	Flap.	"	" "
J. G. Shepherd,	Aug. 3, '64,	Atlanta, Georgia,	Circular.	Primary.	.....
R. M. Pitts,	Jan'y 5, '65,	Petersburg, Virginia,	Flap.	Secondary.	.....
S. J. Brandon,	May 5, '64,	Wilderness, Virginia,	"	"	Upper Third.
A. J. McClendon,	.... .. '62,	.....	"	Primary.	.....
Jos. M. Hubbard,	July 3, '63,	Gettysburg, Pa.,	"	"	Upper Third.
Henry S. Cole,	April 6, '62,	Shiloh, Tennessee,	"	Secondary.	.....
Franklin G. Evans,	Oct. 5, '64,	Altoona, Georgia,	Circular.	Primary.	Lower Third.
Reuben H. Smith,	" 5, '64,	" "	Flap.	"	" "
W. D. Hicks,	June 19, '64,	Petersburg, Virginia,	"	"	.....
Edward P. Hill,	April 6, '62,	Shiloh, Tennessee,	"	Secondary.	Lower Third.
Elias J. Madden,	May 28, '64,	Dallas. Georgia,	"	Primary.	" "
Geo. H. Tucker,	Nov. 30, '64,	Franklin, Tennessee,	"	Secondary.	.....
Hugh Moss,	Dec. 4, '63,	Lake Station, Mississippi,	Circular.	Primary.	Upper Third.
John C. Switenburg,	Aug. 21, '64,	Ream's Station, Virginia,	Flap.	"	Knee Joint.
Wm. C. Norton,	July 1, '63,	Gettysburg, Pa.,	Circular.	"	Lower Third.
Wm. N. Neely,	Aug. 18, '64,	Petersburg, Virginia,	"	"	" "
Ben. F. Thompson,	May 30, '62,	Seven Pines, Virginia,	Flap.	"	.....
David C. Tucker,	Mar. 17, '65,	Bentonville, N. C.,	Circular.	"	.....
Wm. H. King,	Sept. 17, '62,	Sharpsburg, Maryland,	"	Secondary.	.....
Wm. S. Prince,	Aug. 3, '64,	Atlanta, Georgia,	"	Primary.	Upper Third.
James A. Shelton,	Nov. 30, '64,	Franklin, Tennessee,	"	"	.....
John J. Wallace,	April 16, '65,	Columbus, Georgia,	Flap.	Secondary.	Middle Third.

REPORT OF MAIMED STATE AND CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS—(CONTINUED.)

NAMES.	DATE. When Wounded.	Where, and at what battle wounded.	Kind of op'ration—whether flap or circular.	Primary or Secondary Operation.	On lower, middle, or upper third of Leg.
Wm. B. Clayton,	Oct. 8, '62,	Perryville, Kentucky,	Flap.	Primary.	.....
Wm. Miles,	April 8, '64,	Mansfield, Louisiana,	"	Secondary.	.....
Patrick Deely,	Aug. 2, '62,	2d Manassas, Virginia,	"	Primary.	Upper Third.
P. O. Raefty,	May 6, '64,	Wilderness, Virginia,	"	"	" "
John W. Ruthenact,	May 1, '63,	Chancellorsville, Virginia,	"	"	" "
John S. Hoskins,	July 14, '64,	Harrisburg, Mississippi,	"	"	.....
James W. Crenshaw,	July 15, '64,	Kennesaw Mount., Ga.,	"	"	.....
Wm. W. Wilson,	July 20, '64,	Preachtree Creek, Ga.,	"	"	Lower Third.
E. R. Vaughn,	Aug. 8, '64,	Pollard, Alabama,	"	"	" "
Edwin S. Ellis,	May 28, '62,	Corinth, Mississippi,	Circular.	"	.....
Edward P. Stanley,	May 3, '64,	Wilderness, Virginia,	Flap.	"	Lower Third.
William Blake,	July 2, '63,	Gettysburg, Virginia,	Circular.	"	.....
Richard C. Lipsey,	Sept. 17, '62,	Sharpsburg, Maryland,	"	"	.....
Robt. C. Kelly,	May 6, '64,	Wilderness, Virginia,	Flap.	"	Upper Third.
Henry T. Gillentine,	Mar. 19, '65,	Bentonville, N. C.,	"	"	.....
Andrew M. Rea,	Aug. 18, '64,	Weldon R. R., Va.,	"	Secondary.	.....
John D. Parks,	July 21, '61,	1st Manassas, Virginia,	Circular.	Primary.	.....
James B. Francis,	Oct. 23, '64,	Decatur, Alabama,	Flap.	"	Middle Third.
Geo. H. Montgomery,	July 14, '64,	Harrisburg, Mississippi,	"	"	.....
Charles S. Baldwin,	Oct. 4, '62,	Corinth, "	"	Secondary.	Upper Third.

Elijah G. Franks,	Aug. 31, '64,	Jonesboro', Ga.,	Circular.	Primary.	.....
Thomas J. Whatley,	July 3, '63,	Gettysburg, Pa.,	Flap.	"	Upper Third.
Pinckney C. Smith,	Dec. 10, '62,	Fredericksburg, Va.,	"	"	.....
Godlove Jos. Cling,	Dec. 25, '64,	Pulaski, Tenn.,	"	"	.....
Claudius W. Sears,	Dec. 15, '64,	Nashville, Tenn.,	"	"	Upper Third.
Henry J. Teas,	Aug. 31, '64,	Jonesboro', Ga.,	"	"	Lower Third.
Egbert A. Meaders,	June 27, '62,	Richmond, Va.,	"	"	.....
Enos B. Foust,	Nov. 29, '63,	Knoxville, Tenn.,	"	"	.....
Charles W. Harris,	July 3, '63,	Gettysburg, Pa.,	"	"	.....
James Buford,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
A. J. Stuart,	May 19, '64,	Cassville, Ga.,	Flap.	Primary.	.....
Henry O. Hard,	Oct. 26, '64,	Decatur, Ala.,	"	Secondary.	.....
Samuel Blackman,	April 6, '62,	Shiloh, Tenn.,	"	Primary.	.....
John J. Wells,	Oct. 8, '62,	Perryville, Ky.,	Circular.	Secondary.	Upper Third.
Wiley A. Kinlow,	Aug. 15, '64,	Atlanta, Ga.,	Flap.	Primary.	.....
David Treadwell,	Dec. 15, '64,	Nashville, Tenn.,	"	"	.....
Francis M. Harper,	April 6, '62,	Shiloh, Tenn ,	"	"	Upper Third.
Elias Philips,	Nov. 3, '64,	Franklin, Tenn ,	"	"	.....
Robert M. Cain,	.....	.....	Circular.	"	Lower Third.
William H. Kirk,	July 7, '62,	Seven Pines, Va.,	Flap.	"	.....
Thomas E. Mullin,	May 31, '62.	Seven Pines, Va.,	"	"	.....
John A. Snell,	July 14, '64,	Harrisburg, Miss.,	"	"	Middle Third.
Geo. McDuffie Wilson,	July 22, '64,	Atlanta, Ga.,	Circular.	"	.....
Jesse C. McFerin,	" " "	Peach Tree Creek, Ga.,	"	"	Upper Third.
T. W. Pope,	June 20, '64	Kennesaw Mountain, Ga.,	Flap.	"	.....
H. A. Knowles,	Oct. 25, '64,	Decatur, Ala.,	"	"	Upper Third.
Francis M. Uptain,	Oct. 8, '62,	Perryville, Ky.,	"	Secondary.	Lower Third.

REPORT OF MAIMED STATE AND CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS—(CONTINUED.)

NAMES.	DATE When Wounded.	Where, and at what battle wounded.	Kind of operation, whether flap or circular.	Primary or Secondary Operation.	On lower, middle, or upper third of Leg.
Wm. L. Locke,	Dec. 20, '63,	Chickamauga, Ga.,	Flap	Primary.	Upper Third.
Elihu P. Fain,	Oct. 5, '64,	Altoona, Ga.,	"	"	Lower Third.
Augustus A. Fant,	April 1, '65,	Selma, Ala.,	Circular.	"	.....
John H. Dew,	Sept. 20, '63,	Chickamauga, Ga.,	"	"	Middle Third.
Robert C. Sullin,	July 6, '63,	Richmond, Va.,	Flap.	"	" "
Robert E. V. Yates,	July 22, '64,	Atlanta, Ga.,	Circular.	"	.....
Samuel M. Brown,	July 6, '63,	Gettysburg, Pa.,	Flap.	"	Middle Third.
William R. Bracy,	Dec. 31, '62,	Murfreesboro', Tenn.,	"	"	Upper Third.
Alonzo A. Cox,	Jan. 18, '64,	Opelika, Ala.,	Circular.	"	" "
Preston D. Greene,	May 20, '63,	Vicksburg, Miss.,	"	"	.....
John W. Jenkins,	July 14, '64,	Harrisburg, Miss.,	"	Secondary.	.....
Wm. L. Davis,	April 6, '62,	Shiloh, Tenn.,	"	Primary.	.....
Henry M. Bates,	July 28, '64,	Atlanta, Ga.,	Flap.	"	Upper Third.
Peter A. Greene,	" " "	Atlanta, Ga.,	Circular.	Secondary.	.....
Amoural Bradley	Aug. 6, '64,	Near Atlanta, Ga.,	"	Primary.	Knee Joint.
Iverson G. Richmond,	Nov. 30, '64,	Franklin, Tenn.,	"	"	Middle Low.
Peter F. Ellis,	July 1, '62,	Malvin Hill, Va.,	Flap.	"	.....
Joseph W. Westbrook,	Dec. 31, '64,	Franklin, Tenn.,	Circular.	"	.....
Joseph M. Weatherly,	Dec. 11, '62,	Fredericksburg, Va.,	"	"	.....

William P. Love,	July 20, '64,	Peach Tree Creek, Ga.,	Flap.	"	.....
A. G. Ross,	Oct. 19, '64,	Cedar Creek, Va.,	"	"	Lower Third.
William C. Evans,	April 6, '62,	Shiloh, Tenn.,	"	"	.....
William W. Williamson,	April 2, '65,	Selma, Ala.,	Circular.	Secondary.	Upper Third.
Francis M. Gilbert,	July 28, '64,	Atlanta, Ga.,	Flap.	Primary.	.....
William F. Mothershed,	June —, '63,	Vicksburg, Miss.,	"	Secondary.	.....
Jesse C. Lott,	July 1, '63,	Gettysburg, Pa.,	"	Primary.	L pt of up. th.
Wm. C. Myers,	Dec. 31, '63,	Murfreesboro, Tenn.,	"	"	L pt of md. th.
James G. Brassfield,	Oct. 4, '62,	Corinth, Miss.,	"	"	Lower Third.
Sylvester Cooper,	Oct. 19, '64,	Cedar Creek, Va.,	"	"	.....
James H. Chennault,	May 13, '64,	Resaca, Ga.,	"	"	Upper Third.
George H. Jones,	July 1, '63,	Gettysburg, Pa.,	"	"	" "
John S. Jones,	Sep. 19, '63,	Chickamauga, Ga.,	"	"	" "
James M. Griffin,	July 3, '63,	Gettysburg, Pa.,	Circular.	"	Middle "
Elsy W. Sanders,	May 19, '64,	Cassville, Ga.,	"	"	.....
James W. Thompson,	Dec. 11, '62,	Fredericksburg, Va.,	Flap.	"	Upper Third.
John F. Thompson,	Nov. 30, '64,	Franklin, Tenn.,	"	Secondary.	Middle "
Morgan C. Shell,	Nov. 30, '64,	" "	"	"	" "
Samuel P. Vance,	June 14, '64,	Kennesaw Mt, Ga.,	"	Primary.	" "
Stephen W. White,	May 3, '64,	Resaca, "	"	"	Upper "
Reubin Hitt,	June 22, '64.	Kennesaw Mt., "	"	"	" "
John T. Middleton,	June 22, '64,	" " "	Circular.	"	.....
Samuel H. Hannah,	Nov. 31, '64,	Franklin, Tenn.,	"	"	Lower Third.
Preston D. Gunter,	Sep. 10, '63,	Goodman, Miss.,	Flap.	"	Upper "
Francis M. Otto,	July 20, '64,	Peach Tree Creek, Ga.,	Circular.	"	Lower "
James S. Johnson,	Aug. 5, '62,	Baton Rouge, La.,	Flap.	"	Upper "
Arthur J. Thompson,	Nov. 30, '64,	Franklin, Tenn.,	"	Secondary.	" "

REPORT OF MAIMED STATE AND CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS—(CONTINUED.)

NAMES.	DATE when Wounded.	Where, and at what battle wounded.	Kind of operation, —whether flap or circular.	Primary or Secondary Operation.	On lower, middle, or upper third of Leg.
S. B. Hamlett.....	Dec. 24, '64,	Pulaski, Tenn.,.....	Circular.	Primary.	.....
R. A. Davis,.....	July 28, '64,	Atlanta, Ga.,.....	Flap.	"	.....
L. Ingram,.....	July 1, '63,	Gettysburg, Pa.,.....	"	"	.....
Lee L. Bradford, ...	Aug. 31, '64,	Jonesbro, Ga., ...	"	"	Middle Third.
Nathan Channel,.....	April 6, '62,	Shiloh, Tenn.,.....	"	"	Upper "
Charles W. Ruby,.....	July 1, '63,	Gettysburg, Pa.,.....	"	"	Middle "
James T. Bowden,.....	May 16, '63,	Adazell, "	"	"	" "
Adolphus M. Applewhite....	June 10, '64,	Tishomingo Creek,.....	Circular.	"	.....
James. Norvil.....	Dec. 29, '62,	Murfreesboro, Tenn.,....	Flap.	"	Upper Third.
Donal McKinzay,.....	Dec. 31, '62,	" "	Circular.	"	.....
Samuel L. Scott,.....	July 10, '64,	Chattahoochie River, Ga.,	"	Secondary.	.....
Eugene C. Adams,.....	July 22, '64,	Atlanta, Ga.,.....	"	Primary.	Upper Third.
Ellison C. McManus,.....	Aug. 31, '64,	Jonesboro, "	"	"	Lower "
Ephraim Emfinger, ...	Aug. 31, '64,	" "	"	"	Middle "
Eli Collins,.....	July 20, '64,	Peach Tree Creek, Ga.,...	Flap.	"	Upper "
Thomas Graves,.....	July 20, '64,	" " " "		"	.....
Frank C. Pascoe,.....	May 6, '64,	Wilderness, Va.,.....	Flap.	"	.....
M. Jacobz,.....	June 27, '64,	Gaine's Mill, "	"	"	Upper Third.
N. Freeshon,.....	May 6, '64,	Wilderness, "	Circular.	"	.....

John B. Gildart,	Sep. 58, '64,	Petersburg, "	"	"	Lower Third.
W. K. Cooper,	Oct. 16, '54,	Cedar Creek, "	Flap.	"	.....
J. T. Downs,	May 3, '63,	Fredericksburg, "	"	Secondary.	.....
A. J. Brannon,	Sep. 29, '63,	Chattanooga, Tenn.,	Circular.	Primary.	Lower Third.
Wm. L. Brandon,	July 1, '62,	Malvern Hill, Va.,	Flap.	"	"
John M. Turnipseed,	May 15, '64,	Tanners's Ferry, Ga.,	Circular.	"	.....
Alex. F. Farrar,	Sep. 17, '62,	Sharpsburg, Md.,	Flap.	"	Lower Third.
Clem W. Wilkins,	June 7, '62,	Seven Pines, Va.,	Circular.	"	.....
Wm. T. Crow,	Nov. 30, '64,	Franklin, Tenn.,	"	"	.....
Jonathan T. McDaniel,	Nov. 29, '64,	Spring Hill, Tenn.,	Flap.	"	Lower Third.
Daniel Koonce,	June 15, '64,	Kennesaw Mt., Ga.,	"	"	.....
George T. Smith,	June 24, '63,	Vicksburg, Miss ,	"	"	.....
James J. Simmons,	Nov. 30, '64,	Franklin, Tenn.,	"	"	Middle Third.
Jasper N. Ball,	May 6, '64,	Wilderness, Va.,	"	"	Lower "
J. F. Story,	April 6, '62,	Shiloah, Tenn.	Circular.	"	Middle "
John C. Brann,	Sep. 29, '64,	Jonesboro, Ga.,	Flap.	"	.....
John A. McMillan,	June 27, '62,	Gaine's Farm, Va.,	"	"	Upper Third.
John W. Wolff,	July 22, '64,	Atlanta, Ga.,	"	"	.....
James Lester,	Sep. 20, '63.	Chickamauga, Ga ,	"	"	.....
Ben. Brown,	Sep. 14, '62,	Mumfordsville, Ky.,	shot in	knee, stiff ft.	remaining.
Napoleon B. Russell,	Oct. 15, '64,	Hardinsburg, Ky.,	Flap.	Primary.	.....
James Glass,	July 3, '64,	Malvern Hill,			.....
George C. Heard,	July 13, '63,	Jackson, Miss.,	Circular.	Primary.	.....
Joseph D. Read,	Nov. 29, '64,	Spring Hill, Tenn.,	Flap.	"	.....
Lee S. Harris,	June 11, '64,	Travillian Station, Va.,	"	"	Middle Third.
John P. Hackler,	Nov. 30, '64,	Franklin, Tenn.,	"	"	Upper "
Wm. H. Gibbs,	May 12, '64,	Spottsylvania C. H., Va.,	Circular.	"	.....

REPORT OF MAIMED STATE AND CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS—(CONTINUED.)

NAMES.	DATE when Wounded.	Where, and at what battle wounded.	Kind of operation—whether flap or circular.	Primary o secondary Operation.	On lower, middle, or upper third of Leg.
Joseph W. Parsons,	May 6, '64,	Wilderness, Va.,	Flap.	" "	Lower Third.
Peter H. Sibley,	May 6, '64,	" "	Circular.	"	.....
C. H. Wilson,	Sep. 17, '62,	Sharpsburg, Md.,	Flap.		.....
J. K. Kearney,	June 3, ,64,	Cold Harbor,			Upper Third.
Jackson T. Johnson,	June 10, '64,	Brice's ⋊ Roads,	Flap.	Secondary.	" "
John H. Kelley,	Sep. 30, '64,	Perryville,	Circular.	"	" "
H. W. Abrams,	Sep. —, '63,	Collision at Duck Hill,	Flap.	"	Lower Third.
James C. Page,	Nov. 30, '64,	Franklin, Tenn.,	Circular.	Primary.	" "
Samuel M. Doolittle,	June 23, '64,	Kennesaw,	"	Secondary.	.....
John D. Therrell,	July 22, '64,	Atlanta,	"	Primary.	.....
Garr Cartwright,	Oct. —, '62,	Humboldt, Tenn.,	"	"	Lower Third.
Charles Westly Roberts,	—— —, '62,	Cold Harbor,	Flap.	"	.....
Wm. R. McCutchen,	May 14, '64,	Resaca, Ga.,		"	.....
Samuel M. Dyer,	Nov. 30, '64,	Franklin, Tenn.,	Flap.	Secondary.	Lower Third.
C. C. Sibley,	June 18, '64,	Petersburg, Va.,	"	Primary.	" "
E. A. O. Quinn,	Aug. 3, '64,	Atlanta, Ga.,	"	"	" "
W. T. Shell,	Sep. 17, '62,	Sharpsburg, Md.,	"	"	" "
G. Gibbs,	June 20, '64,	Petersburg, Va.,	"	"	" "
W. Ellis,	July 7, '62,	Richmond, Va.,	"	"	" "
J. Winsted,	May 6, '64,	Wilderness, Va.	"	"	.....

REPORT OF MAIMED STATE AND CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS—(CONTINUED.)

NAMES.	On lower, middle or upper third of Thigh.	By whom the Operation was performed.	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MAIMED SOLDIERS.
E. Nathaniel Collman,	.....	Surg. J. C. Gibson,	Line Creek, Oktibbeha county, Miss.
Wm. Thos. Pope,	.....	Ass't Surg. Lyons.	Starkville, " " "
John H. Branch,	Lower Third.	Dr. Wade,	Spring Port, Panola " "
J E. Bobo,	.....	.....	Eureka, " " "
Stephen Kemp,	Middle Third.	.....	" " " "
R. E. Davidson,	.....	Dr. Brazacher,	Panola, " " "
Roscoe Dickins,	.....	.....	" " " "
N. J. Bonner,	.....	.....	Eureka, " " "
Charles H. Gordon,	.....	Ass't Surg. McCarthy,	Osyka, Pike " "
Thos. D. Day,	Middle Third.	Dr. Peel,	Summit, " " "
James D. Wallace,	.....	Dr. Stone,	Holmesville, " " "
Thos. A. Moak,	Lower Third.	W. Cain,	Bogue Chitto, " " "
R. S. Wilson,	.....	Surg. Royston,	Osyka, " " "
J. W. Ware,	Lower Third.	Dr. Ward,	Tupelo, Pontotoc " "
W. J. Abernathy,	.....	Dr. Deberry,	Pontotoc " " "
D. P. Cypert,	.....	Dr. Patterson,	Saltillo, " " "
Jerome Westmoreland,	Lower Third.	Dr. Hubbard,	Tupelo, " " "
B. W. Switzer,	.....	Dr. Perry,	Tardyville, " " "
W. R. Lindsey,	Middle Third.	Dr. Phillips,	Lafay'tteSp'gs," " "
A. J. Evans,	.....	Dr. Roberts,	" " " " "

James J. Anderson	Lower Third.		Tocapola,	Pontotoc	county,	Miss.
G. W. Price,		Dr. Eades,	Sarepta,	"	"	"
John Morris,		" Murphy,	Okolona,	"	"	"
J. G. Shepherd,	Middle Third.	" Phillips,	Redland,	"	"	"
P. M. Pitts,	" "		Pontotoc,	"	"	"
S. J. Brandon,		Dr. Ward,	Old Town Cr'k	"	"	"
A. J. McClendon,	Middle Third.		Pontotoc,	"	"	"
Jos. M. Hubbard,		Dr. Hubbard,	Chesterville,	"	"	"
Henry S. Cole,	Middle Third.	" Brazacher,	Brandon,	Rankin	"	"
Franklin G. Evans,		" May,	Monterey,	"	"	"
Reuben H. Smith,		" "	Pelatchie,	"	"	"
W. D. Hicks,	Lower Third.	" Gilmore,	Brandon,	"	"	"
Edward P. Hill,		" H. H. Parker,	Morton,	Scott	"	"
Elias J. Madden,		" Otey,	Hillsboro'	"	"	"
Geo. H. Tucker,	Middle Third.		Westville,	Simpson	"	"
Hugh Moss,		Dr. Carter,	Trenton,	Smith	"	"
John C. Switenburg,		Surg. Ebesol,	"	"	"	"
Wm. C. Norton,		Dr. Hubbard,	Ripley,	Tippah	"	"
Wm. N. Neeley,		" Joseph Holt,	Dumas,	"	"	"
Ben. F. Thompson,	Lower Third.	Federal Surg.	Ripley,	"	"	"
David C. Tucker,	" "	Dr. Price,	Orizaba,	"	"	"
Wm. H. King,	Upper Third.	" Eadis,	Middleton,	Tennessee.		
Wm. S. Prince,		" Postell,	Ripley,	Tippah	county,	Miss.
James A. Shelton,	Middle Third.		"	"	"	"
John J. Wallace,		Dr. Terry,	Baldwyn,	"	"	"
Wm. B. Clayton,	Lower Third.	" Cross,	"	"	"	"
Wm. Miles,	Middle "	" Broobaker,	Vicksburg,	Warren	"	"

ERPORT OF MAIMED STATE AND CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS—(CONTINUED.)

NAMES.	On lower, middle or upper third of Thigh.	By whom the Operation was performed.	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MAIMED SOLDIERS.
Patrick Deely,	.....	Dr. Holt,	Vicksburg, Warren county, Miss.
P. O. Rafaty,	.....	" Peets,	" " " "
John W. Ruthenact,	.....	" Lyons,	" " " "
John S. Hoskins,	Upper Third.	" Compton,	Lexington, Holmes " "
James W. Crenshaw,	" "	" Roberts,	Durant, " " "
Wm. W. Wilson,	.....	" Whitehead,	Lexington, " " "
E. R. Vaughn,	.....	" J. C. Knott,	" " " "
Edwin S. Ellis,	Upper Third.	" Brown,	West Station, " " "
Edward P. Stanley,	.....	" Spinks,	" " " " "
William Blake,	Middle Third.	Dr. Neff, (federal.)	Lexington, " " "
Richard C. Lipsey,	Upper "	Dr. Ward,	Richland, " " "
Rob't C. Kelly,	.....	" Gilmore,	West Station, " " "
Henry T. Gillentine,	Middle Third.	" Trotter,	Wood Lawn, Itawamba " "
Andrew M. Rea,	Upper "	" Gullett,	Richmond, " " "
John D. Parks,	Middle "	" Cabbett,	Mooresville, " " "
James B. Francis,	.....	" Lowe,	" " " "
Geo. H. Montgomery,	Lower "	" Bell,	Bay Springs, " " "
Charles S. Baldwin,	.....	.....	Mooresville, " " "

Elijah G. Franks,	Upper Third.	Dr. Cain,	Ryan's Well,	"	"	"
Thomas J. Whatley,		W. Rayston,	Paulding, Jasper		"	"
Pinckney C. Smith,	Lower Third.	Surg. Craft,	"	"	"	"
Godlove Jos. Cling,	" "	Burmmel & Coleman,	Fayette, Jefferson		"	"
Claudius W. Sears,		Surg. P. B. McCormick	Oxford, Lafayette		"	"
Henry J. Teas,		Surg. Brothers,	"	"	"	"
Egbert A. Meaders,	Lower Third.	" Sample,	Paris,	"	"	"
Enos B. Foust,	" "	" Griffin,	Oxford,	"	"	"
Charles W. Harris,	Middle Third.	" Clark,	"	"	"	"
James Buford,	Lower Third.		College Hill, Fayette		"	"
A. J. Stuart,	" "	C. A. Rice,	Brookhaven, Lawrence		"	"
Henry O. Hard,	" "	John A. Perrin,	"	"	"	"
Sam'l Blackman,	" "	Ayles,	Carthage, Leake		"	"
John J. Wells,		Rice,	"	"	"	"
Wiley A. Kinlow,	Bet'n L. & M. 3d.	"	Conway,	"	"	"
David Treadwell,	Upper Third.	Federal Surgeon,	"	"	"	"
Francis M. Harper,		Unknown,	Carthage,	"	"	"
Elias Philips,	Lower Third.	Ayles,	Edinburg,	"	"	"
Robert M. Cain,		Green Hosp'l Surg.,	Conway,	"	"	"
William H. Kirk,	Upper Third.	Lane & Chambers,	Rocky Point, Leake		"	"
Thos. E. Mullin,	Lower Third.	Dr. Taylor Gilmer,	Columbus, Lowndes		"	"
John A. Snell,		Surg. Moore,	"	"	"	"
Geo. McDuffie Wilson,	Junc. M. & U. 3d.	Gilbert & Greene,	"	"	"	"
Jesse C. McFerin,		Valentine,	"	"	"	"
T. W. Pope,	Middle Third.	Dr. Lowe,	Aberdeen, Monroe		"	"
H. A. Knowles,		Dr. Lowe,	"	"	"	"
Francis M. Uptain,		Surg. Perrin,	Cooksville, Noxubee		"	

REPORT OF MAIMED STATE AND CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS—(CONTINUED.)

NAMES.	On lower, middle or upper third of Thigh.	By whom the Operation was performed.	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MAIMED SOLDIERS.
Wm. L. Lock,.....	.....	Dr. Cain,	Shuqualak, Noxubee county, Miss.
Elihu P. Fain,.....	.....	" Dunn,	" " " "
Augustus A. Fant,.....	Middle Third.	" Curry,	Macon, " " "
John H. Dew,.....	.....	" Cockram,	Shuqualak, " " "
Rob't C. Sullin,.....	.....	" Readruff,	Gholson, " " "
Robert E. V. Yates,.....	Lower Third.	" Cain,	Macon, " " "
Sam'l M. Brown,.....	.....	Eederal Surgeon,	" " " "
William R. Bracy,.....	.....	Surg. B. M. White,	" " " "
Alonzo A. Cox,.....	.....	Dr. E. C. Bowen,	Siloam, Oktibbeha, " "
Preston D. Greene,.....	Lower Third.	Surg. Darling,	" " " "
John W. Jenkins,.....	" "	Dr. Lewis Perkins,	Liberty, Amite " "
Wm. L. Davis,.....	Upper "	" " "	" " " "
Henry M. Bates,.....	.....	Surg. Riggs,	" " " "
Peter A. Greene,.....	Upper Third.	L. Perkins,	" " " "
Amoural Bradley,.....	.....	.....	" " " "
Iverson G. Richmond,.....	.....	Surg. McCarthy,	" " " "
Peter F. Ellis,.....	Lower Third.	" Gilmore,	Kosciusko, Attala " "
Joseph W. Westbrook,.....	" "	" Norman,	" " " "
Joseph M. Weatherly,.....	Middle Third.	" Gilmore,	Burketsville, " " "
S. B. Hamblett,.....	Upper "	Whitehead, (federal,)	Elm Grove, DeSoto " "

William P. Love,	Upper Third.	Federal, (unknown,)	Bluff Springs,	Attala	" "
A. G. Ross,		Surg. Lawson,	Kosciusko,	"	" "
William C. Evans,	Middle Third.	" Terry,	"	"	" "
William W. Williamson,		Dr. Hartz,	Beulah,	Bolivar	" "
Francis M. Gilbert,	Lower Third.	" Phillips,	Carrollton,	Carroll	" "
William F. Mothershed,	Upper Third.	Drs. Land & Murphy,	"	"	" "
Jesse C. Lott,		Surg. B. F. Ward,	"	"	" "
Wm. C. Myers,		Surg. Gen. Griffin,	Duck Hill,	"	" "
James G. Brassfield,		Unknown,	Palo Alto,	Chickasaw	" "
Sylvester Cooper,	Lower Third.	Dr. Peterson,	Buena Vista,	"	" "
James H. Chennault,		" Phillips,	Houston,	"	" "
Geo. H. Jones,		" Hubbard,	Okolona,	"	" "
Jno. S. Jones,		" Lynch,	Palo Alto,	"	" "
James M. Griffin,		Unknown,	Houston,	"	" "
Elzy W. Sanders,	Lower Third.	Dr. Parnell,	Montpelier,	"	" "
James W. Thompson,		" Austin,	Sparta,	"	" "
Jno. F. Thompson,		" Tripp,	Houston,	"	" "
Morgan C. Shell,		" Morris, (Fed.,)	Montpelier,	"	" "
Sam'l P. Vance,		" Phillips,	Houston,	"	" "
Stephen W. White,		Unknown,	Palo Alto,	"	" "
Reuben Hitt,		Surg. J. M. N. Lynch,	Greensboro',	Choctaw	" "
Jno. T. Middleton,	Upper Third.	" Murphy,	Double Sp'gs,	"	" "
Sam'l H. Hannah,		Unknown,	Oakley,	"	" "
Preston D. Gunter,		Surg. Taylor,	Pigeon Roost,	"	" "
Francis M. Otto,		Unknown,	Little Black,	"	" "
James S. Johnson,		"	Greensboro',	"	" "
Arthur J. Thompson,		Dr. Dyzer,	Williamsburg,	Covingt'n	" "

REPORT OF MAIMED STATE AND CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS—(CONTINUED.)

NAMES.	On lower, middle or upper third of Thigh.	By whom the Operation was performed.	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MAIMED SOLDIERS.
R. A. Davis,	Lower Third.	Dr. Hinkley,	Cockrum, DeSoto county, Miss.
L. Ingram,	Middle "	" Hubbard,	" " " "
Lee L. Bradford,		" Emmy,	Horn Lake, " " "
Nathan Channel,		Regt. Surgeon,	" " " " "
Charles W. Ruby,		Dr. Ward,	Flewellen " " "
James T. Bowden,		Unknown,	Hernando, " " "
Adolphus M. Applewhite,	Middle Third.	Dr. Eades,	" " " "
James G. Norvel,		Surg. Cinchlor,	" " " "
Donal McKinzay,	Upper Third.	" "	" " " "
Samuel L. Scott,	" "	Dr. J. D. Smith,	Meadville, Franklin " "
Eugene C. Adams,		" J. R. Biggs,	" " " "
Ellison C. McManus,		" " "	" " " "
Ephram Emfinger,		Federal Surgeon,	" " " "
Eli Collins,		Dr. Mozier,	Handsboro, Harrison " "
Thomas Graves,			Brownsville, Hinds " "
Frank C. Pascoe,	Lower Third.	Dr. Peets,	Woodville, Wilkinson " "
M. Jacobz,		" Lounde,	" " " "
N. Freeshon,	Upper Third.	" Peets,	" " " "
John B. Gildart,		" Craft,	" " " "
W. K. Cooper,	Lower Third.	Federal Surgeon,	" " " "

J. T. Downs,	Upper Third.	Dr. Perrin,	Ft. Adams, Wilkinson county, Miss.
A. J. Brannon,		" Peets,	Woodville, " " "
Wm. L. Brandon,		" Cherry,	Ft. Adams, " " "
John M. Turnipseed,	Middle Third.	Surg. Hawthorn,	N. Prospect, Winston " "
Alex. F. Farrar,			" " " "
Clem W. Wilkins,	Upper Third.	Surg. Gilmore,	Webster, " " "
Wm. T. Crow,	Middle Third.		Louisville, " " "
Jonathan T. McDaniel,		Surg. Jas. Haynes,	" " " "
Daniel Koonce,	Lower Third.	" Campbell,	Fearn Springs, " " "
George T. Smith,	Upper Third.		" " " " "
James J. Simmons,		Surg. McNeeley,	" " " " "
Jasper N. Ball,		Spinks & Patterson,	Noxupater, " " "
J. F. Story,		B. F. Blount,	Coffeeville, Yalobusha " "
John C. Brann,	Upper Third.	W. S. Surgent,	" " " "
John A. McMillan,		Dr. Ward,	Water Valley, " " "
John W. Wolff,	Middle Third.	Dr. King,	Oakland, " " "
James Lester,	Upper Third.	Dr. Cain,	" " " "
Ben. Brown,			" " " "
Napoleon B. Russell,	Upper Third.	Drs. Foulds & Jones,	Yazoo City, Yazoo " "
James Glass,		Dr. Woods, of Ala.,	Jackson, Hinds " "
George C. Heard,	Middle Third.	" G. C. Phillips,	Raymond, " " "
Joseph D. Read,	" "	J. H. Williams, (fed.)	Brownsville, " " "
Lee S. Harris,		Dr. Metcalf,	Byram Station, " " "
John P. Hackler,		" McHahan,	Auburn, " " "
Wm. H. Gibbs,	Upper Third.	Federal Surgeon,	Edward's Depot, " " "
Joseph W. Parsons,		Dr. Griffith,	Dry Grove, " " "
Peter H. Sibley,	Lower Third.	" "	Clinton, " " "

REPORT OF MAIMED STATE AND CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS—(CONTINUED.)

NAMES.	On lower, middle or upper third of Thigh.	By whom the Operation was performed.	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MAIMED SOLDIER.
C. H. Wilson, ...	Upper Third.	Federal Surgeon.	.....
J. K. Kearney,.....	.....	Dr. Nash,	Vernon, Madison county, Miss.
Jackson T. Johnson,.....	.....	" Eades,	Banner, Calhoun " "
John H. Kelley,.....	.....	" Lockwell,	" " " "
H. W. Abrams, ...	.....	" John Dorroh,	Pittsboro, " " "
James C. Page,,.....	.....	" Kitrell,	" " " "
Samuel M. Doolittle,.....	Middle Third.	" McMahon,	" " " "
John D. Therrell,.....	" "	" Cain,	" " " "
Garr Cartwright,.....	.....	" Dr. Redd,	" " " "
Charles Westly Roberts,....	Knee Joint.	Surgeon Craft,	Satartia, Yazoo " "
Wm. R. McCutchen,.....	Upper Third.	" D. F. Stuart,	Yazoo City, " " "
Samuel M. Dyer,.....	Right Leg.	Tripp, of Texas, and Disart, of Mo.	" " " "
C. C. Sibley,.....	Arm.	Dr. Griffin,	Satartia, " " "
E. A. O. Quinn,.....	Lower Third.	McCormick and Scott,	" " " "
W. T. Shell,.....	.....	Dr. Griffin,	Yazoo City, " " "
G. Gibbs,.....	.....	" "	" " " "
W. Ellis,.....	.....	" Holloway,	" " " "
J. Winsted,.....	Lower Third.	" Griffin,	Satartia, " " "

J. L. POWER, *Sup't. Army Records.*

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